The Independent.

"But as we were allowed of God to be put in Trust with the Gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing Men but God, which trieth our Hearts."

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The Independent.

HYMNS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

BY REV. J. E. RANKIN.

If the florist who introduces a new variety of azalea or geranium, or the horticulturist who propagates a new strawberry or pear, or the ornithologist who imports and succeeds in naturalizing an English lark or any other foreign songbird, be worthy of commendation and gratitude, much more is the translator into his own language of the hymns of the ancient church; who brings down from past generations the bloom and the fragrance, the beauty and the fruitage, the bright plumage and the songs, that have regaled and inspired the human tribes that now slumber in earth's bosom, and whose tongues have been taught the universal language of the skies. The translator of ancient hymns makes the modern church acquainted not merely with poetry, but with Christian experience, with doctrine as well.

Ray Palmer—future generations will drop the usually appended title—has written at least one hymn which is as perfect as man can make it. And, like Bryant's "Thanatopsis," it was the product of his earlier years. When he was yet a student, between his college and his theological studies, while assisting in a ladies' school in New York, in poor health and downcast in spirits, he composed the hymn without which no modern collection can afford to be:

"My faith looks up to Thee,
Thou Lamb of Calvary."

It was printed in some of the religious papers of the day; and when Andrew Reed, D.D., of Scotland, was in the country, as he was collecting material for a hymn-book, he picked up this waif, and published it anonymously in his book. It had several years of trans-Atlantic life before it was much known in America; and possibly was indebted to its foreign or uncertain origin for its first recognition here, as many another native product has been. No hymn is more perfect, will better bear close analysis and criticism, than this. If there is a vein of pensiveness running through it, it makes it better suited to the ordinary plane of Christian experience; just as Cowper's

"Oh! for a closer walk with God!"

is truer to the state of the Christian Church than the modernized version, which has more of triumphant attainment in it.

This is not the only hymn for which the Church is under obligation to Dr. Palmer; and it is to be hoped that his genius will still bring forth fruit in his old age—when he reaches there! But, not content with writing hymns in his own language, he has written hymns *out* of the mediæval Latin. Several of these appear in the Sabbath Hymn Book, whose editors in their preface express especial obligation to the translator. The first which we notice is 451st hymn, from the Latin of Robertus, Rex Galliæ, who reigned from 997 to 1031. This follows the original quite as closely as most translations; though, owing, perhaps, to the addition of a line to each stanza, the translator introduces some ideas not in the original. The quotation of the second stanza in Latin, and then in English, will illustrate the faithfulness and facility with which the work has been done:

"Consolator optime,
Dulcis hospes animæ,
Dulce refrigerium:
In labore requies,
In æstu temperies,
In fletu solatium."

This is thus translated:

"Come tenderest Friend, and best,
Our most delightful guest,
With soothing power:
Rest, which the weary know,
Shade, 'mid the noontide glow,
Peace, when deep griefs o'erflow—
Cheer us this hour!"

In the original, the stanza is made up entirely of a characterization of the guest invited. The invocation is not carried beyond the first stanza, and

"Cheer us this hour!"

is introduced by the translator to complete the stanza. But in spirit the original is quite faithfully given.

The next translation from the Latin which the Sabbath Hymn Book furnishes from Dr. Palmer's pen is the 686th hymn, a version of Bernard's "*Jesu, dulcis memoria*," to be found on page 124 of Königsfeld and Schlegel's Hymns in Latin and German. In the Latin, this comprises eleven stanzas. Dr. Palmer's version is in five. The first two lines of the first stanza he takes from these of the fourth:

"Jesu, dulcedo omnium,
Fons vivus, lumen mentium."

Indeed, probably, the last two from the last two of the fourth, beginning next that verse:

"Excedens omne gaudium,
Et omne desiderium."

He then translates the fifth, which appears as the second; the sixth, which becomes the third; compresses the seventh and eighth into the fourth; and concludes with the tenth. The first three are not attempted, probably because of the fine Catholic version in hymn 687.

In the 1051th selection of the Sabbath Hymn Book we have a translation of

"O esca salorum
O panis angelorum,"

by Thomas Aquinas. This catches the lyric fire of the original very completely, and is also in many lines exactly literal:

"O bread to pilgrims given
Of food that angels eat," etc.

In the 336th hymn from the same collection we have a translation of Gregory's

"Rex Christe factor omnium,"

which keeps quite closely to the original, but terminates at the fifth verse. Indeed, this is one of the difficulties of translations either from the Latin or the German: the originals are too long to be transferred entire into our language, to be used in our churches.

We hope Dr. Palmer will excuse us for the liberty we have taken in this article; and, for fear he may not without some return, and because we think one good turn deserves another, and the mediævals never will come back to cancel their obligations to him, we close with the following Latin version of his

"My faith looks up to Thee."

No one better than himself will know how to detect and excuse its imperfections.

"Mea fides te aspectat,
Agne tu Calvarii,
Jesu, deus!
Audi nunc me donec preco,
Omnes culpas meas tolle,
Me hodie sine esse
Totum tuum!

"Dives gratia tua donet,
Vim, languenti animæ,
Me inspires!
Sicut es tu mortuus mihi,
Sic sit tibi amor meus,
Purus, ardens, immutatus,
Ianis vivens!

"Vlam vitæ me gradiente,
Et dolore circumfuso,
Dux O esto!
Jube nectem esse diem,
Lucius lacrymas deterget,
Sine ab te nec m' errare,
In obliquum.

"Quum, finito vitæ somnio,
Mortis fluctus, algens, tardus,
Me involvet,
Jesu ple, tum amore
Tolle metum, diffidentiam,
Me O cape, tutum supra,
Me redemptum!"

As mediæval Latin is not our vernacular, we can hardly expect it ever will be said of our present effort as Saxe once said of Prof. Hough's, of Middlebury:

"While Horace, in Latin, seemed quite underrated,
And joyed like old Enoch in being translated."

Being translated back to the middle ages is a more doubtful experience than that which Horace and Enoch enjoyed. But it may be said of Latin, as of the robe in sculpture and the Gothic in architecture: The style never will change; it abideth forever.

THE LITTLE BOOT.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Dumpy, stubby, and old,
The funniest little boot,
With mended toe, and flattened heel,
Ever worn by a little foot.
Within the children's room
The widow'd mother stands,
Still smiling down with misty eyes
On a little boot in her hands.

Carefully laid away,
With a mother's yearning care,
Are toys with which the children played,
The clothes they used to wear.
With loving, longing heart,
Her gaze is backward cast,
As she softly lifts the little boot
From the stillness of the past.

She sees a little boy
Thrust out his chubby foot,
And hears his happy laugh and shout
At sight of his first boot.
And, trudging down the road,
Stubbing grass, and leaves, and roots,
She sees again the solid form
Of the little man in boots.
A conqueror that day,
He made the soft airs ring;
Amid the shoeless lads at school,
The boy in boots was king.

O the stillness of the room
Where the children used to play!
O the silence of the empty house
Since the children went away!
And this the mother-life—
"To bear, and love, and lose,"
Till all the sweet sad tale is told
In a pair of little shoes,
In a single broken toy,
A flower pressed, to keep
All fragrant still the faded life
Of one who fell asleep.

The boy who wore the boot!
While his mother's eyes are dim,
Amid the world's unequal strife,
How fareth it with him?
Are the feet of manhood strong
For manhood's sacred race,
His hand outstretched, securely calm,
To clasp its utmost grace?
With love her heart o'erflows,
With love her eyes are dim,
She softly wraps the little boot,
And sends it far to him.

Beside his twilight fire
The eyes of manhood scan
The ancient boot—the far-off boy
Talks through it to the man.
The hard world's vexing road
The boy's boot never pressed;
The boy knew not of manhood's pain,
Nor felt its need of rest.
The man sees all things changed—
The earth, the heaven above;
One thing alone remains the same
To him—his mother's love.
The battered little boot
He takes as from her hand,
And seems all sweetest, purest things
Better to understand.

Dumpy, stubby, and old,
The funniest little boot,
With mended toe and flattened heel,
Ever worn by a little foot!
Yet the boot is a band to bind
The man to his innocent past,
To hold his faithful heart of hearts
To life's first love—and its last!

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

BY E. C. WINES, D.D.,

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY N. Y. PRISON ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Independent:

I have just been favored with the perusal of an interesting manuscript of 192 pages, under the title of "Echoes from the Living Grave; or, Religious Experience and Meditations, by a Convict at Sing Sing Prison; with a Narrative of several Conversions of Convicted Criminals, while undergoing their Incarceration; to which is prefixed a sketch of the author's life."

It appears from the autobiography of the writer that he is a native of Switzerland; had godly parents; lost them both at an early age; was then placed under the care of brutal, profane, and intemperate relatives; formed an intimacy with bad boys; became, to quote his own language, "the ringleader of a band of young ruffians, who delighted in tormenting man and beast, and in doing all the mischief they could"; came to America at the age of 17; for many years led a wild and roving life; lived in many different states, and pursued a great variety of callings; was restless and unstable in all; and finally committed the crime of arson, for which he was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for twelve years, eight of which he has served out.

This history confirms a conviction long entertained and resting on extended observation. It is commonly thought that drink, bad company, and lewdness are the most active causes of crime; and so no doubt they are, if only the proximate causes are considered. But, back of all these, underlying all, and giving potency to all, is the want of early parental restraint, care, and discipline. Of this fact, from long and wide inquiries, I do not feel a doubt; and my conviction on this point is but the echo of the inspired *dictum*: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Full 50 per cent. of all the inmates of our prisons had lost one or both parents before the age of fifteen; and of the remainder at least an equal proportion were orphans through parental neglect—many, indeed, worse than orphans, because positively schooled in vice through the evil example or direct teaching of their parents. The steps in the downward road seem to be generally as follows: First, absence of parental restraint and guidance; this almost invariably is followed, secondly, by association with bad company; this, in like manner, nearly always leads, thirdly, to Sabbath-breaking; and, fourthly, to the formation of intemperate habits; which prepares the way for, fifthly, a connection with bad women; and the expenses incurred by such connection conducts, sixthly, to larceny, forgery, robbery, homicide, and other crimes against person and property. The most common answer returned by criminals to the question, "What first brought you to evil courses?" is, "Bad company." If they were intemperate, it was bad company that first led them to the use of liquor. If licentious, it was bad company that brought them into contact with lewd women. If Sabbath-breakers, it was bad company that first induced them to abandon attendance upon the Sunday-school and the church. If they had been tavern-haunters, theater-goers, or gamblers, it was bad company that led to all these evil practices. "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but the companion of fools shall be destroyed."

Some of the "Meditations" in this remarkable manuscript are exceedingly sweet, tender, and touching. Will you make room for two or three specimens?

"I am filled with amazement in knowing that my Heavenly Father has in so great mercy spared me unto the present. Why should he reach down so low? Why expend his wisdom, his power, his love and costly beneficence on a heart so vile as mine?"

"The question now is not, 'What must I do to be saved?' But the question, 'How may I sufficiently thank him for the great salvation he has so graciously bestowed on me?' is continually occupying my mind."

"However dreary my lot, however dark my path, however low my condition, however narrow and loathsome my cell, one thing is sure—it is the abiding-place of the Most High God. The Angel of the Covenant is there; and in the darkest night of grief this dwelling has light, and hope, and peace."

"Jesus is always in my thoughts. He is my delight and the supreme object of my affections. I have made him my all in all for life, death, and eternity."

"To be in my right mind, I must have the mind that was in Christ."

"The same Jesus who can make a dying-bed feel soft as downy pillows are is able and willing—if I will only let him—to make these gloomy prison-walls more glorious than the walls of the noblest palace."

"It is faith and prayer combined that will save a soul. The *form* of prayer alone is insufficient. I might have a machine to manufacture prayers, and rattle them off as fast as lightning; they would be of no avail without faith."

"The language is not yet framed which could paint the sorrow of my soul on entering this prison; neither are the words yet composed which could express the joy of my soul in Jesus Christ this day. No works of mine, however (for I have done nothing good in all my life), but the free and sovereign grace of Christ—grace abounding to the chief of sinners, grace that seeks and finds the sinner before the sinner seeks or possesses it—has converted my soul from a haunt of reptiles, the brood of hell, into a dwelling-place of God's Holy Spirit."

From "The Convict's Prayer," composed by the convict author of this book, I take the two following stanzas:

I.

"Give me a new heart, I pray thee,
Wash me in thy precious blood;
Let my sins be driven from me,
Cleanse me, Jesus, Son of God!
Raise me from this state of nature,
From the pit and miry clay;
Show me, Lord, a brighter future,
Let me see a happier day.

II.

"Give me, Lord, thy precious blessing,
Pour thy mercy on me now;
So that I, thy truth confessing,
To thy will may humbly bow.
Give me love to all around me,
Let not malice fill my heart;
Knowing thou wilt guard and guide me,
Let me act a Christian's part."

Including that of the author, there are thirty narratives of conversion by convicts in Sing Sing Prison in the manuscript before me. I beg you to afford space for just one of these relations. It is that of a convict sentenced for life, and is as follows:

"I left home in my 19th year, to seek my fortune in the Great Republic. I arrived in New York, found employment, and all things went on well. After a while, I became acquainted with a young lady, who took full possession of my heart, and I thought I was a happy man. But the Evil One had still power over me, and induced me to take the life of her for whom I would readily have laid down my own, which resulted in my imprisonment for life.

"The first three years of my confinement were spent in great sorrow and distress; and I constantly contemplated how I might make an end to my bitter lot. Had it not been for the religious instruction received in childhood, I would have followed the example of Judas, and killed myself. But the fear to meet an angry God restrained me from executing my resolution. So I was spared; and it pleased the Heart-searcher to turn my thoughts into a different channel. A dear brother and friend, J. M., who is now a faithful laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, endeavored to soften my heart by telling me of a precious Saviour, whom he found some years ago, and of the hope he possessed and the peace he enjoyed. Said he: 'Life is exceedingly sweet, when animated by Jesus Christ.' He asked me to attend the weekly prison prayer-meeting, and to turn my thoughts heavenward. I consented, and attended the meetings for a year, without deriving the least benefit from them, although God was present and was working in the hearts of many of the brethren. Often I left them much discouraged, thinking my day of grace was past, nevermore to return.

"One evening, while in my cell alone, I felt extremely miserable. Never before was I so tired of life as just then; and I looked around my room for a convenient chance to end my sufferings. Nor did I look in vain; but it came in a very unexpected way. As I made ready, the Holy Bible came into my hands, and the thought flashed across my mind. 'Suppose this book is true!' I paused, fell on my knees, prayed, and wept and sobbed like a child. My heart was broken. It was opened for the Holy Spirit; and, glory be to God, he entered in. I cannot account for the change, but when I arose from my knees, I thought I was the happiest of God's creatures. I wept for joy, for my burden was gone. My sins were washed away in the blood of the Lamb. Ever since I went about my duties with a light heart, rejoicing in Jesus, and glorifying God my Saviour. Now I understand the language spoken in the prayer-meeting; and, with brother M., I can say: 'Life is sweet and precious, when animated by Jesus Christ.'"

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

CONDITION AND CHARACTER OF THE EMANCIPATED PEOPLE.

BY REV. HENRY BLEBY.

In a former article I described the combination of disadvantages under which the laboring people of the West India colonies have struggled since the abolition of slavery. And now what is their present condition and character? And what progress have they made in civilization, intelligence, and morals since the abolition of slavery? As one who has gone in and out among them continually, visited them in their homes, watched over their daily walk and conversation, and employed many of them in various capacities, for more than thirty years, I am prepared to affirm that their advancement has been far beyond what could have been reasonably anticipated; and that Queen Victoria has not a finer and more orderly peasantry, in any part of her dominions, than she has in the West Indies. In all important respects they are quite on a par with the working-classes in England, both in the manufacturing and agricultural districts; and in some things superior to them.

They have progressed in intelligence, since the old slave system was finally abolished, to an extent to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in the improvement of races or communities; notwithstanding they have received so little help in the way of effective education. In Barbados a large number of the negro laborers had their children taught to read, at their own cost, in small dame schools; the teachers being usually fair-colored women, who had no other means of gaining the necessaries of life, not having been trained to field labor. The consequence is that we have in that island a population of black and colored people superior to all their fellows in the West Indies, and possessing a degree of intelligence far above the ignorance and brutality which abound in the lower ranks of English society. In none of the other colonies are the great bulk of the people equal to those in Barbados; but in all of them the oral teaching of the missionaries has awakened such a degree of intelligence as is creditable to a people so recently emerged from the debasing influences of slave life.

They are generally temperate in their habits. Although there will be found amongst them examples of this destructive vice, drunkenness is by no means prevalent with the colored laborers. It is but seldom that Christian pastors have to exercise discipline upon the members of their churches on this account; and we rarely see in any part of the West Indies such revolting exhibitions of this kind as may be witnessed every day in English towns and cities. I have seen half a dozen drunken white women in passing through Drury Lane, from the Strand to Oxford Street, in London; but I do not remember that, during all the thirty years of my residence in various West India colonies, I ever saw a black or colored woman degraded by intoxication.

The emancipated negroes of the West Indies—notwithstanding the fictions of the Trollopes and Herberts, who have maligned them so grossly on this head—are an industrious, energetic people. In Jamaica, they refused to work for the plantations without wages, under freedom, as they had long been compelled to do in slavery; or to accept an inadequate price for their toil. And who could blame them? But the fact that the black people in that island have labored until they have made themselves masters and owners of two-thirds of all the cultivated land within its shores by fair purchase, and are growing and shipping increasing quantities of such tropical produce as can be raised without the command of large capital, shows them to be an industrious people. Look at the little island of Barbados, not twice as large as the area of London, containing not over 240 square miles; yet the year before last that island shipped, as the produce of free negro labor alone, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand hogsheads of sugar—three or four times as much as ever the colony was able to produce in the palmy days of slavery. What does that fact say for the industry of the laboring class?

Politeness and courtesy are characteristics of this people. Without any of the fawning civility of the Hindoo Coolies, many of whom have been imported into the West Indies, they exhibit a suavity of manner and a kindness of action presenting a great contrast with the boorish sullenness and rude incivility so prevalent amongst the laboring classes in the factory towns or the agricultural and mining districts of England.

They are orderly and submissive to lawful authority. The whites in all the colonies constitute but a fragment of the population; yet from most of them the military force that was formerly maintained there has been withdrawn, while the militia regiments are disbanded, and the dismantled barracks of the soldiers bear silent but impressive testimony concerning the quiet and orderly demeanor of Her Majesty's sable and swarthy subjects in those sunny lands. A few policemen of their own complexion suffice to maintain good order amongst the negroes, and uphold the majesty of the law, in all the colonies; though a few British troops, mostly black, are yet to be found in Barbados and Jamaica. In the latter island nearly all the barracks in the country districts are abandoned; and the extensive buildings at Uppenk Camp, in the vicinity of Kingston—which have cost the British Government millions of dollars, and where tens of thousands of British soldiers the victims of yellow fever, found their graves, in the days when several regiments were constantly stationed there to maintain the majesty of slavery—are now almost deserted. Criminal statistics furnish one of the fairest tests of civilization and progress; and nowhere in the British Empire is the ratio of crime lower than it is among the freedmen of the West Indies. The offenses against the laws, which give employment to judges and courts of justice, are chiefly petty larcenies of the most trifling description; while anything like serious crimes are few and far between. Not so amongst the Hindoo and Chinese Coolies, who have been carried to Trinidad and British Guiana, to compete with the negroes in the labor market. In both those colonies the criminal calendar is always heavy, and capital convictions for murder and other desperate offenses are very numerous; but the criminals are almost invariably of the immigrant classes, Hindoos and Chinese. So far as the colored African population are concerned, throughout the West Indies, the criminal statistics would compare most favorably with the very best of English counties. House-breaking, highway-robbery, murder, and the other serious offenses against the person, are of very unfrequent occurrence among them. Three years ago the world was horrified with statements of revolting atrocities practiced by the negroes of Jamaica, who were charged with having inflicted savage indignities upon the dead bodies of some magistrates, and others whom they had killed at Morant Bay, in the outbreak that occurred there. Governor Eyre, when he described these alleged atrocities in his dispatches, guarded by the saving clause "*it is said*" the negroes did this and that, knew perfectly—just as well as I know it now, for he wrote from the very place—that no such horrors had been practiced, and that he was giving currency to slanderous fabrications against the negroes; intended, no doubt, to justify the wanton and wholesale massacre of innocent black people which was then going on around him and under his sanction. I personally investigated this matter on the spot; and what was the result? I will state it in a few words. There was no rebellion at all in Jamaica; but a mere local riot, lasting for three or four hours, and caused by the oppressive conduct of the local authorities. The negroes offered no violence to any person, until about thirty of their number, without warning or remonstrance, were cruelly shot down by order of the magistrates. Then, infuriated beyond control by seeing bleeding victims at their feet, they rushed upon the assailants, and inflicted a fearful retaliation by instantly dispatching them. There were no indignities offered to the dead; no brains, or tongues, or bowels, or eyes, scooped out, or any wanton mutilation of the senseless remains. A medical man, who was in the court-house at the time, and witnessed the affray, and also carefully inspected the bodies of the slain before their interment, told me that no such savage atrocities were committed at all by the people. The only case of mutilation was the cutting off a finger of Baron Ketleholdt, to obtain a ring with which it was adorned. No traces of any conspiracy could be found, although nearly forty thousand questions were put by royal commissioners to all descriptions of witnesses, including Gov. Eyre himself. And, finally, the death of George Wm. Gordon was one of the most deliberate and barbarous murders to be found in the annals of modern crimes. Muller, who was taken from New York harbor to suffer the penalty of his crime at the debtors' door of Newgate in London, was a far less guilty man than those who hurried G. W. Gordon to his doom. A competent knowledge of the facts shows that all through that lamentable affair the negroes exhibited much long-suffering and forbearance; and they sacrificed life only under the greatest possible provocation. No English mob, excited to fury by volleys of rifle balls, and the wanton murder of their companions, would have exhibited the moderation of these negroes; who, when the town of Morant Bay, and the lives of the inhabitants, were entirely at their mercy, touched neither the one nor the other, but simply poured out vengeance upon the assassins of their kinsmen and brethren.

There is found among the colored classes of the West Indies a laudable ambition to make the most of their circumstances, and to improve their condition. There is but a small degree of very small wit, and far less of truth in the fancy picture in which Trollope and others delight to represent the emancipated negroes of the West Indies lying upon the grass in the sun, content to subist upon the mangoes and other fruits that drop around them from the trees. The fact is that, wherever it has been practicable, the freedmen have aspired to become owners of the soil; and tens of thousands of them, clustered in extensive villages in Jamaica, Antigua, and British Guiana, or elswhere spread over the colonies, have achieved this measure of independence, and are comfortably settled upon their own freeholds, to the chagrin and annoyance of the planters, who have looked with evil eyes upon every step they have taken in advance from a state of slavery. It is only a generation since the oppressive system was broken up. I can look back to the time, not forty years ago, when free men of color were just relieved, in the British colonies, from those legal disabilities which shut them out from the lowest of public offices, rendered them incapable of inheriting the property of their parents, and subjected them in a great variety of ways to the most humiliating degradation. And already the colored race in those colonies have given statesmen to the senate, judges to the bench, advocates to the bar, divines to the pulpit—allable and accomplished in their several professions. And amongst them are to be found talented editors, enterprising, successful merchants, eminent professors of medicine, large landholders, and successful planters, architects, builders, and artisans of various kinds, skillful as are to be found elsewhere. Amongst the eighteen killed in the affray at Morant Bay was Charles Price, an able black architect; who, unfortunately for himself, happened to be in the court-house at the time on business connected with the building of a church he had then in hand. And G. W. Gordon, so barbarously put to death by Governor Eyre, though born a slave, had educated himself, and energetically pushed his way up in society, until he had become a man of property, a magistrate, and a legislator. In all the respectable walks of life, and in all gradations of office, excepting, it may be, that of governor, we find the swarthy or sable sons of Africa as competent, as energetic, and as gentlemanly as men of fairer skin.

In most of the islands and in the colony of British Guiana agricultural and commercial prosperity prevails. The largest sugar crop ever produced in Barbados was that of 1866 or 1867, entirely the result of negro labor; for no Coolie immigrants are to be found there. Jamaica is passing through a transition state. A strong hand and a strong, clear head are at the helm of affairs there. Sir John Peter Grant has, during the last two years, largely modified oppressive laws and corrected their abuses. He has revolutionized the administration of the law both in the local and superior courts. He is lessening the burden of the state church and preparing the way for its abolition; public confidence is reviving, while a more encouraging prospect of prosperity now exists there than the country has known at any time since the overthrow of slavery; and the people, who have long submitted with exemplary patience and forbearance to multiplied wrongs, now look forward with glowing hopes to brighter and happier days.

PRINCETON AND DR. M'COSH.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

In common with hundreds of our fellow-graduates, we went over to Princeton a few days since, to attend the inauguration of the new president, Dr. James McCosh. On that day—as a "hen gathereth her brood under her wings"—our *Alma Mater* gathered her long-absent sons once more to the house of their academic boyhood. In the old "front campus" (laid out by Byron's gardener, from Newstead Abbey) we shook hands with the classmates of a quarter of a century ago. An October sun had gilded the foliage of the trees in which the memories of our boyhood were still floating. The college-bell sounded just as of yore, when it summoned us to morning-prayers in the chapel. We found, indeed, a tasteful new chapel, and the old one metamorphosed into a library. We found the ancient house in which the venerable "Boss Carnahan" once dwelt now modernized into a fitting home for the new president. We found a fine observatory in process of erection, for the accomplished professor of astronomy, Stephen Alexander. The men who gave the highest luster to the college faculty twenty years ago—the polished James W. Alexander, the brilliant Dod, the two great explorers of science, Joseph Henry and John Torrey—are either dead or have removed to other scenes of labor. But in their places have come Guyot, and McIlvaine, and Atwater; and, after a century of fame, Princeton places in the chair of Jonathan Edwards the most eminent living metaphysician of Scotland, Doctor McCosh.

The scenes of the inauguration have already been described in these columns. But the living enthusiasm of the hour cannot be put into type. How we all shouted and swung our hats under the thrilling address of Col. Alexander to the alumni! And, when the retiring president, Mackean—good "old Johnny" as we boys used, rather irreverently, to call him—stood up to deliver the college keys to his successor, the tears would come in spite of us. In that moment "the days of auld lang syne" came back, and overpowered us. There were men in the house who had seen Dr. Witherspoon in that presidential chair, and others who had taken off their hats to Ashbel Green. There were spectators present who had seen George Washington on the commencement stage, and, in after years, the imperial figure of Henry Clay. Such memories, and others like to them, made that scene of the inauguration one of solemn and soul-stirring interest.

Of President McCosh's most admirable inaugural we need not speak in detail. A revised copy of it has just been published, in handsome style, with all the other proceedings of the day. It fully came up to our best expectations. The tone of the address fulfilled Sir Robert Peel's definition of conservatism as "regular, healthful *motion*." It was conservative of the indispensable things in a sound, thorough course of education; it defended the right use of the classics, and the higher mathematics in their right place; it laid due weight on the importance of mental philosophy, and of physical science; and it was not a whit too strong in advocacy of a complete mastery of our rich mother-tongue. Yet it was progressive throughout. Those who imagined that Dr. McCosh had come over here to attempt a mere reproduction of any of the iron-bound institutions of Europe found themselves utterly mistaken. He proved that neither Princeton nor himself are too old to learn new things; nor that he is too Scotch to conform to the immediate demands of a new country and a new time.

A capital idea was lit in his address that the authority of the college is to be maintained chiefly by the appeal to the manhood and to the affections of the students. His very countenance and voice bespeak him as a most lovable Christian gentleman; and we doubt if he will ever be obliged—like one of his predecessors—to apply his cane to any student's hat which is not doffed to him in spontaneous respect. Another capital point was his advocacy of physical exercise and gymnastics. The students cheered this loudly. The Doctor stopped, and humorously said: "I trust that cheer will bring the gymnasium." Sure enough: it started Mr. Bonner (the *Jehu* of the press) to offer $10,000 on the spot; and that started Mr. Marquand to give another $10,000; and so the *Athletics* will soon become a part of the college curriculum. In our day, the only gymnasium which Princeton could afford was a rough-and-tumble game of "shinny," in the back campus.

The best applauded passage in the president's inaugural was that in which he asserted that hereafter "no man should be deprived of his rights to an education there on account of his creed or *his color*." This manly Christian sentence was a bright flash of the new era. It would have been followed by actual thunder ten years ago. Now it provoked only a thunder of hearty commendation. Verily, the world moveth; and staid, solid Princeton moves with it.

All of us who love our *Alma Mater* hail the advent of Dr. McCosh, as opening a wider and grander era for the college of our youth. She has not quite "kept up with the times." This is undeniable. Younger institutions have outstripped her in many departments. She has lived too much in and upon her past. She has been sadly crippled for want of endowments, and was always richer in fame than in money. This is the time for her wealthy graduates to come forward, and to endow several of her chairs liberally. They owe her a debt; let them "defer not to pay it." She needs a larger library, and a far more complete mineralogical cabinet. The faculty would be strengthened with the addition of names that only can be secured by such *solid* arguments as brought Goldwin Smith to the Cornell University.

No man of letters, or of science, however eminent, will need to step downward when he takes the chair of an institution which has numbered Vethake, and Henry, and the Alexanders, and Torrey, and Dod among its professors. Princeton has a rightful place beside the three other ancient colleges of the land—Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard. That is a memorable spot, "set upon an hill," where Davies once preached with eloquence unsurpassed, from the college-pulpit; where Witherspoon's voice once rang for liberty in sight of the field of battle; where Southard and Frelinghuysen began their bright career; where young Biddle mused beside the Castalian fount, and Brainard Taylor mused beside the cross; where James Madison sinewed his strength for great constitutional combats; the spot from which the illustrious Edwards soared upward to his rest, "his sepulcher being still with them to this day." To this classic spot Scotland has just sent James McCosh as her benison. The prayers and sympathies of thousands welcome him to the post in which he may, by God's blessing, achieve a noble work for the college and for the land of his adoption.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, Nov. 14, 1868.

To the Editor of The Independent:

The events of three months at the Capital often equal in importance those of a dozen years elsewhere. The month in which Abraham Lincoln came, in his slow but certain way, to the decree of emancipation was greater, indeed, than the previous half-century. The twenty-four hours that saw Lincoln's murder and the succession of Andrew Johnson contained more of woe and disaster to the nation than two years of the war.

Three months ago, when your correspondent left the Capital for his usual vacation, the impeachment trial had just failed, and Congress, in a kind of despairing way, had been trying to hedge in our dangerous President by the passage of novel bills, and had arranged for subsequent meetings to check or intimidate him. In short, the majority were trying to make such amends as were possible for the mischief done by the one-third power in the Senate.

Locally, in the city, things were bad enough: rebels and "sympathizers" abounded, and an ugly sentiment existed against the colored people. Prominent Democrats were sanguine of the defeat of "Radicalism," and were laying their plans for the subjugation of the colored people of the South. The Blairs were prominent in this devilish work. Frank Blair's famous letter was inspired at Silver Spring. The old man and Montgomery possess more brain-power than "brother Frank"; but, to give him full credit, the three together planned the restoration of Southern rebels and the re-enslavement of the freedmen. I do not mean that they were in favor of a literal restoration of slavery; but it was something nearly as bad. The colored man was to be put under the white man's yoke again. The slave-master's foot was to be upon his neck once more.

But now everything is changed. The infamous reactionists are beaten. The Blairs are silent. The President is angry, but powerless. Gen. Grant is to be our next President; and the fact is written upon every face I meet on Pennsylvania Avenue, white or black, Republican or Democrat. The rising rebel sentiment is checked; the colored people breathe freer; patriots believe that the nation is saved. Let us trust that two years hence our present hopes will be justified. I confess that I have full confidence in Gen. Grant's principles. He is not going to play Andrew Johnson over again. It is sufficient to restate the well-known fact that he was in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He is more like Lincoln than Sumner; but is a genuine Republican, in spite of his constitutional tendencies to conservatism.

Washington is remarkably quiet now. The results of the election have been accepted by our foes in a spirit of resignation. The old *Intelligencer*, Col. Florence's *Union*, and ex-Marshal Hoover's *Express*, unite in advising their readers to give the new administration a fair trial. One of these journals suggested that Gen. Grant be *unanimously* declared elected by the Electoral College. One can easily understand the meaning of this proposition. Having been fairly beaten, these vanquished gentlemen wish to do something which will give them a claim upon Gen. Grant. Their success with Mr. Johnson encourages them to a patient trial with the new President.

Mr. Johnson is very ugly, and the more so from his powerless condition. He reminds one of a rattlesnake pinned to the earth. At the present moment he is trying to be revenged on Commissioner Rollins and Secretary McCulloch. He is angry with McCulloch because he refused to back up Binckley in his war upon Rollins. Binckley disposed of, Fullerton becomes the President's favorite. The object of the planning and scheming seems to be the displacement of Mr. Rollins; but it is too late. Before it can succeed Congress will be in session, and no removal can be made without its consent.

No purer man than Mr. Rollins ever filled an office under the Government. Even his political enemies here admit this fact. With opportunities to lay aside vast amounts in a season, he will leave the Revenue Department poorer than when he entered it. Even where slight gifts have been sent to members of his family, and probably without any bad purpose, they have been invariably and instantly returned. Very few of our public men are so high-toned in their ideas of official conduct. It is *such* an officer that the President hates and persecutes. It is astounding that he should *always* make friends of knaves and enemies of honest men. It proves that he is not simply bad; he is exceedingly stupid also. Fortunately, his time is short.

D. W. B.

At the recent funeral at Peoria, Ill., of Col. Pope, who was murdered by the Ku-Klux in Louisiana, Rev. H. H. Northrop, the preacher, stopped in his sermon, and, laying his left hand on the coffin and raising his right hand, said: "Let us swear eternal fealty to the cause for which this man was murdered." The congregation all raised their right hands and took the obligation.

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Five Americans.

DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

It was a happy thing for us all that the honored name which stands at the head of this article was borne by a live American at the outbreak of the war of secession. Never did we need live men so much as in those perilous days, and in no other place did they seem so sadly lacking as in our navy. The imbecility which characterized all the acts of the so-called head of "the department" had a paralyzing influence on the service. By the most gross mismanagement, if not cowardice, we lost the Norfolk navy-yard, and all the valuable materials of which we stood in such pressing need; and, by a piece of sheer poltroonery, the naval depot at Pensacola was surrendered to the rebels. The loss of these two important naval stations through the defection of the commanders, who might easily have retained them, inflicted upon us an amount of injury, at the very commencement of the rebellion, which cost us more dearly than the defeat of Bull Run, or the surrender of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. At that time the nation knew not the name of Farragut. Only the diligent student of Blue Books and other members of "the service" knew that there was such a name, which stood so low down in the list of commanders. Most certainly it was not a name

The Independent.

THE HISTORIC JESUS.

I.

THE CHILD OF BETHLEHEM.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

THAT there was a veritable *Person* born in Judea during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, afterward known among men as Jesus of Nazareth; that this person had an earthly career, doing certain things, and speaking certain words — gaining some friends during his life-time, though confronted by many powerful enemies; that he strongly excited the Jewish nation; that he was crucified in comparatively early life, under the decree of Pontius Pilate; that he was subsequently preached as having risen from the dead, and ascended into heaven; that he thus became the founder and theme of the system which now bears his name, and to which millions have given the confidence of the most earnest faith—these propositions are not to be disputed unless we are prepared to pronounce *all* history a mere fable. He who regards Jesus as a simple myth of the imagination, having no basis of objective reality, except in the fancy of the inventor, may as well go a step further, and call everything a myth. He to whom the life of this Jesus is substantially the same, whether it be a fiction or a structure of facts, cannot, to say the least, be a very wise thinker. The two suppositions are as wide apart as the poles; and, if this difference makes no difference in his thoughts of Jesus, then it is a grave question whether his thoughts can be of much value.

The *sources* of all our views of Jesus as an historic person are the four Gospels bearing the names of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. These Gospels, like Xenophon's Memorabilia of Socrates, are not detailed histories, or even full biographies; but rather short *sketches* of what Jesus did and said in the days of his flesh. They are the product of as many minds, having the same character in view without any collusion or concert—a fact clearly shown by their correspondences and differences when compared with each other. So far as they are authority at all in respect to the life of Jesus, they are of *equal* authority for *all* that they affirm. The Sermon on the Mount preached by Jesus, and the *miracles* reported as having been wrought by him, rest upon the same authority in the record; and we have no more reason for doubt, so far as the record is concerned, in respect to the one than we have in respect to the other. If we believe that Jesus uttered the Sermon on the Mount, then for the same reason we ought to believe in the reality of his miracles. We cannot detach the miracles from his reported ministry without destroying the essential structure and credibility of the entire narrative. The Gospel story must be accepted as a *whole*, or be rejected as a whole. It is one story of related and coherent parts, presenting for our choice absolute faith in the record or absolute skepticism.

The historic credibility of the Gospel memoirs rests largely upon the truth of the following propositions: That they were written not long after the death of Jesus; that they were written by those who had an ample opportunity to know the truth of what they affirmed, and who, moreover, gave the highest evidence of their belief in the facts which they relate; that they were accepted in the age of their appearance as reliable history by the early church; that they are corroborated by a vast array of collateral facts in the history of the world; that they are uncontradicted by any other narratives; that they possess the usual marks of truth and honesty; that, if they had been false, the falsehood could easily have been shown; that they have produced on humanity the moral effects of the sublimest and purest truth; and that they have been transmitted from the apostolic age to this—by copies, translations, quotations, and references—under circumstances that entitle them to the fullest credit as to their substantial integrity and correctness. On the basis of these propositions the Gospels rightfully claim our acceptance as trustworthy sources of what we are to think in respect to Jesus of Nazareth. We, hence, offer no conjecture, fancy, or speculation on the subject. What we propose is, to *read* and *believe*, placing first before the reader

THE CHILD OF BETHLEHEM.

About eighteen centuries since, such a child was born in Bethlehem of Judea. The infant Jesus is this child. There was nothing in the place or the parentage to suggest that humanity would ever feel any interest in the birth or death of Jesus. No vision of an era in history was present to men, whether sleeping or waking. The night of the birth seemed but a *common* night. The cradle has rocked many a prince, and maternal fondness caressed many a hero; yet no mother compares with Mary in the progeny which she gave to the world. She is truly the queen of mothers, made immortal by her son. In that little child, sleeping in her arms, history finds the miniature, the rudimental beginning, the first appearance of the most mysterious being that ever came to earth, the greatest benefactor that ever lived, the kindest friend that poverty or want ever knew, the wisest teacher that ever spake, and the purest character to which enraptured thought ever paid its homage. The memoirs of the Child and the Man are certain to awaken the astonishment and admiration of all thoughtful readers.

The extraordinary *antecedents* which distinguished the birth of this child suggested a coming greatness which the *sequences* thereof abundantly confirmed. The Angel Gabriel descending from the skies to inform Zacharias that his wife should bear a son, second only to that of Mary; the miraculous dumbness of and the miraculous restoration of speech to this good man; the spirit of phrophecy with which he was gifted when his beloved John—afterward known as "John the Baptist"—first saw the light of day; the visit of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, holding the relation of betrothment to Joseph of Nazareth; the annunciation by the angel to this humble woman that the Holy Ghost should come upon her and the power of the Highest overshadow her, and that the holy thing which should be born of her should be called the Son of God; the visit of the same angel to Joseph, who, doubting the purity of his espoused wife, was painfully pondering the problem of his own conduct in respect to her; the assurance by the angel that that which was "conceived in her" was "of the Holy Ghost," and the direction to call the name of the child JESUS; the decree of Augustus Cæsar, designed for his own purposes, yet providing for the fulfillment of a long-standing prophecy—these are the *antecedents*, direct and immediate, which distinguish the birth of the Child of Bethlehem. Three times Gabriel has suspended his song in the skies, and descended to earth, to bring messages in reference to this event. A *miraculous conception* places it beyond and above the category of natural law. We are accustomed to trace all great characters to their natal hours; and these facts in the *ante-natal* hours of Jesus are surely worthy of a place in his memoirs. It is not wonderful that poetry has here found the theme of some of her sweetest songs, or that the painter should here see an ample occasion for his genius. It is not wonderful that the tender reminiscences and melodies of the sanctuary should so often carry thought back to this great event of other days.

The *sequences* immediately following this birth, and depending upon it, are quite as marvelous as the antecedents which prophesied of it. One hardly knows of which to think with the most surprise. The scene of the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem—without premonition and without anticipation, saluted by "the glory of the Lord" shining "round about them," addressed by the herald angel and informed as to what had occurred in Bethlehem, and then listening to a choir of celestial artists, shouting, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will toward men"—has no parallel in the birth of any other child. Such a prophetic and inaugural hymn was never sung before. According to the tenor of this song, man's most sacred guest has just reached these earthly shores. That which seems so humble and lowly to the eye of mere sense is really the sublimest thing this world ever saw. The manger, for once, has more glory than the palace.

Behold Simeon coming into the Temple, brought thither by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, taking the infant Jesus into his arms, and, with a burst of inspired gratitude, exclaiming: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation; a light to lighten the Gentiles, and the glory of thy people, Israel." Hear Anna, the prophetess of fourscore and four years, giving thanks "likewise unto to the Lord," and speaking of this wonderful infant "to all them that looked for redemption in Jerusalem." Inspiration burns on the altar of both, and in the utterance of each forecasts a brilliant future. Observe, also, the Persian Magi, guided by the star which they had seen in the east, inquiring for him who was "born King of the Jews," prostrating themselves before the infant Prince of Life, presenting offerings of "gold, frankincense, and myrrh," and then warned of God not to return unto the murderous Herod, as they had agreed. Read the story which tells how "the angel of the Lord" appeared unto Joseph, and directed him to "take the young child and his mother, and flee into Egypt," and there wait for further orders—thus saving Jesus from the butchery which Herod had planned for him. Note, too, the visit of the same angel in Egypt, commanding Joseph to "take the young child and his mother, and go into the land of Israel," and assuring him that "they are dead which sought the young child's life." In these sequences God's hand is as palpable as it was when he made the world.

This history of facts gathering round the Child of Bethlehem, is certainly most extraordinary. The mightiest potentates that have swayed the destiny of nations can claim no such signs of coming greatness. Supernatural facts crown and glorify the person, and place their prophetic seal upon the opening future. Were there no corresponding sequel to harmonize with them, their statement might well excite one's doubt. If Jesus had lived and died as a common man, doing nothing and saying nothing different from that which is common to the race, then his life would be a conclusive refutation of the whole story. When, however, we take this portion of the Gospel history in connection with the subsequent life of Christ; when we see what a being he was, how he taught, what he claimed to be, how the rigid laws of Nature yielded to his command, how diseases fled at his touch, and storms sank to repose at his word; when, identifying him as the long-promised Messiah, and following him through his wonderful ministry, we think of him as the supernatural *Saviour* of the world; when we read the prophecies, and study all the types, pertaining to the greatness and glory of the Messiah; when, according to the apostolic doctrine, we view Jesus not as the wisest among philosophers, but as God manifest in the flesh, attested as such by miracles in his own hands and miracles in the hands of his apostles; when we observe, too, the effects of his life upon the character and destiny of mankind; yes, when from these stupendous elevations, where miracles are piled heaven-high, we look at Jesus, the Child of Bethlehem, we cease to feel any surprise that his birth should have been distinguished by special marks. Concede Jesus to be what he said he was, and what apostles declared him to be, and then his supernatural inauguration to the scenes of the time, as reported by the Evangelists, contains no qualities to excite one's doubt or stagger his faith. Had the whole stellar system been taxed for a miracle, that miracle would not have been too grand for the occasion.

Christianity, being true, is, in the person of its Author, at once the sublimest and the most needful thing that earth knows. Its facts are the most marvelous phenomena of history. Its opening chapter on the nativity of Jesus is worthy of all the other chapters which compose the volume; and these are worthy of it. Dr. Neander very justly observes: "The manifestation of Christ—the founder of the kingdom of God, the bestower upon mankind of that divine life which constitutes the essence of this kingdom—was the highest miracle, the central point of all miracles, and required other and analogous phenomena to precede and follow it." Auxiliary and subordinate miracles seem perfectly natural to one who reads and believes the Scripture revelation of Jesus. Let any supernatural sign, or any number of such signs, mark the era when the Saviour of the world enters the world he comes to save. Let Heaven itself be moved in any form, and to any extent; and let a grateful race shout aloud:

> "Joy to the world—the Lord is come!
> Let Earth receive her King!
> Let every heart prepare him room,
> And Heaven and Nature sing!"

COMPREHENSION.

DEAR friend, with whom my life has run
A peaceful round from day to day,
How little has our speech begun
The depth of feeling to betray!

How pure our words! how rich our souls!
How confident of mutual gain!
How tenderly our love controls
Each circumstance of change and pain!

And if in silence and in trust
Our love has grown from bud to flower,
Its rootlets in this earthly dust,
Its fruit for an immortal hour;

If soul to soul, in human speech,
Can never make its meaning known,
Will God be wroth I cannot reach
With words to His eternal throne?

Will He be dull to comprehend
The language of the heart He made?
Or slower than a human friend
To answer with His present aid?

He knows I trust for unknown good
The Unseen Love I clearly feel;
And, all my longings understood,
His time their answer shall reveal.

Content I lisp imperfect prayers
That hint at wants He fully reads;
And my unspoken praise He hears,
He takes my thanks, He helps my needs.

H. N. E.

SOROSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

How does it happen that THE INDEPENDENT has nothing to say about "*Sorosis*"? Are not you the champion of woman, pledged to her cause, devoted to her interests? and yet, while newspapers of every description have discussed the Woman's Club, published caricatures of its members, and fabricated reports of its meetings, you have remained silent, uttering no word of encouragement to the new enterprise, administering no rebuke to its assailants.

It may have been owing to your faith in woman, and to a settled conviction that she was able to fight her own battles. Still, how are your readers to be kept posted, if you fail in matters so important? Of course, they and you have been absorbed in the great question, "Who shall be President?" But, now that election is over, and we have only to wait for the good time coming that is to be inaugurated on the fourth of March, do tell them about "*Sorosis*": that it is the first woman's club ever formed; that it conserves all the desirable features of men's clubs, and eliminates all the objectionable ones; that it has been in existence some eight months, and gives no sign of going to pieces; that it has a flourishing branch in Chicago, and that several other branches are about to be established in other cities; that it has enrolled upon its list of members many of the brightest names of New York and Brooklyn; that it holds its meetings at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth Avenue, on the first Monday of every month, where its members lunch together and discuss matters of interest to women. Moreover, that, in addition to its regular business meetings, and with a view to inaugurating more satisfactory social relations, it has sociables, held once a month, at the houses of the different members. To these sociables gentlemen are invited, among whom, dear Mr. Editor, you will make a great mistake if you do not appear soon and often.

Have you ever returned late at night from some "elegant entertainment," where fashion required you to present yourself about the hour sensible people should be going to bed—where you were compelled to listen to the smallest of small talk, to be squeezed into corners, wedged into doorways, and have your corns walked over, while you in turn could not take a step without walking over trailing silk and taritan, and being flashed back upon by the lightnings of indignant glances? Have you endured all this, and partaken of the heterogeneous mass of delicacies called supper, which was sure to disagree with you, and preserved your equanimity till you had uttered the final falsehood demanded by etiquette, in the assurance to your hostess that you had spent a delightful evening, without a questioning sigh if this was all that society could give, or whether it might not possibly afford us something better!

When you wake late next morning, with a headache and a vague impression that "the world's a wilderness of woe," and Robinson Crusoe a lucky fellow, did you never picture society as it might be? A society composed of men and women of sense, who would come together at seasonable hours, and who would torment themselves and each other with no impertinence of dress, and who consequently would be so well dressed that you would remember nothing about it. Who would bring to that social exchange their best thoughts, their brightest wit, their sunniest moods; and for whom refreshments so simple would be prepared that neither purse nor patience of the entertainer would be taxed too heavily. Reunions from which one would go in buoyant spirits, permeated with a joyous exhilaration, stronger for all good work, richer for all human needs.

If ever you have had such a dream, dear Mr. Editor, come to a *Sorosis sociable*, and see it actualized. Look at the bright, expressive faces of intelligent women, upon which linger no traces of a tedious toilet, or long waiting for the fashionable hour. See their escorts, radiant with good humor, neither worn out with the fuss of preparation nor rendered cross by the contemplation of dresses suggestive of consumption and catarrh. You see they are fresh for an evening's enjoyment, not worn out with waiting for it to begin.

Eight o'clock, and already the company is assembled. There has been a little music, now there is a full chorus of talk, broken through every now and again by merry peals of laughter. Yonder is C. E. W——, with his square figure, Victor Hugo style of head, sunny eyes, and expanse of shirt-collar, making one wish that Van Dyke were here to immortalize him. *Sorosis* believes in him as one of its best friends, and half a dozen of its representatives are pelting him with alternate compliments and witticisms.

A little removed, surrounded by a group of gentlemen, sits dark-eyed and mischievous P. C——, whom we know not whether we ought most to love for her exquisite poems, or to hate for wedding all our old favorites to nonsense in her inimitable parodies. Talking positivism, in a quiet corner, are substantial, good-looking D. G. C—— and the tallest representative of *Sorosis*. She rarely has the opportunity to look up to any man, unless, as in the present instance, she is seated and the gentleman standing. They are deep in Spencer's "First Principles," and will be oblivious to all about them till some interruption recalls them to the now and here. Flitting from group to group goes J. C. C——, an incarnate summer, with the blue of its heaven in her eyes and the gold of its sunshine in her hair. Here is a shy young artist, feasting his eye with fine effects of color, while he listens half absently to the agreeable chatter of one of the guests of *Sorosis*, a young lady from Boston; and yonder, stately as a Calla, stands Miss P—— (post, and the namesake of a queen) conversing with W. H. B., white-haired, genial-faced, and sunny-eyed, who declares that *Sorosis* has more brains than any other organization of the same size with which he is acquainted, whether of men or women.

You see there are so many celebrities present that I can only call your attention to a few. There, at our right, is Mrs. B——, author, linguist, and elegant woman of society, whose magnificent dark eyes and Oriental face are full of animation as she relates to the Rev. Dr. D—— some of her adventures in the Holy Land. Just beyond her is Mrs. McC——, of the *Home Journal*, not much like the humble flower whose name she has chosen for her *nom de plume*; but rather like some rare and beautiful exotic, bright-tinted and exquisite. A little at our left is Madame D——, with glossy, dark hair, dark eyes, and a finely-chiseled face, expressive of executive ability and practical good sense. Standing back of her, with an amused smile on his strikingly handsome face, is Dr. O——, to whom the idea of a woman's club is an amusing one, and who rallies the members of *Sorosis* upon their inability to have a good time without calling in the sterner sex.

That picturesque face, that reminds you of the beautiful picture called "*The Future*," is Mrs. H——, sensible as she is witty; and the silent man yonder, with a head like Walter Scott, is her husband, an influential government official. I know I am in danger of trespassing upon your patience, dear Mr. Editor; but you are a poet, and like to note fine effects. Look at those two faces in the back parlor—two prominent members of *Sorosis*, engaged in earnest conversation. Look at that round, well-developed figure, and the genial, kindly face, radiating sympathy in every direction. Was motherhood ever more eloquently expressed? Would not the dark valley be less dreary if the departing descended into it watched by such a face? That is Mrs. Dr. D——, whose face, once seen at its best, when relieving pain, can never be forgotten. The story of the other individuality is less easily told. It requires the whole figure, the pose of the head, the movement of the eyelids, the quiet step, the modulated voice. All these are eloquent of meaning: they express capacity, insight, power, queenship; but, beyond all these, they hint at something more—a holy of holies, on the door of which is inscribed the one word, "Mystery."

Dear Mr. Editor, I should like to detain you longer; but Sorosis keeps early hours. In these sociables a new feature is added to New York society—one which can hardly fail to commend itself to intelligent, earnest men and women. They promise agreeable social intercourse, without extravagant display; and suggest the possibility of an evening entertainment that shall involve neither late hours nor wearisome dissipation. C. B.

UNKNOWN.

BY M. E. M.

In the National Cemeteries there are many graves whose little white headboards bear only the inscription "Unknown U. S. Soldier."

WHERE the weary winds are moaning
That they cannot find their way
Out from the gloomy forest
To the flush of the fuller day!
Where the pine-clad hills are lifting
Their hands to the solemn sky,
In crypts by the angels guarded
Our martyred brothers lie.

The toilsome marches are over,
The stubborn strife is done,
Six feet of earth is their guerdon,
And one short word, "Unknown!"
Sleeping where stormy breakers
Foam on the shining sand;
Sleeping in lonely valleys,
In the heart of the Southern land.

Where the battle-tide was reddest
No trace of them is seen—
Only the flowers grow thicker,
Only the grass is green;
And wherever we find we gather,
And lay them side by side,
The scattered bones of the brave ones
Who for their country died.

Some one is mourning for them!
Some one even to-day
Feels a shadow through all the sunshine
That never will fade away!
Their very names are forgotten!
But once, in army blue,
With banner, and fife, and bugle,
They marched for me and for you!

Therefore, O Earth! enfold them,
And press them to thy breast;
At the beating heart of the mother
Let the tired children rest!
Sing them to sleep, O Summer!
With thy voice, so sweet and low;
With the croon of the rustling leaflets,
As the trees rock to and fro!

They cannot sleep! A murmur
Comes up from these graves to me:
"Oh! friend, let no one forget it!
We died the land to free.
By the stately Western rivers,
By the solemn Eastern sea,
By mountain-pass and by valley,
We died the land to free!

"For this on the march and foray,
For this in the stormed redoubt,
For this in thunder and tempest,
We poured our life-blood out!
For this our kindred are breaking
Their hearts at home alone!
Oh! patiently we are waiting,
The army of the 'Unknown.'"

Oh! nation terribly ransomed
By the strong, the true, the brave!
Heed well the voice that entreats you
From every martyr's grave;
And back from the Western rivers,
And on to the Eastern sea,
And from all your mountains answer:
"The dear land shall be free!"

AN OLD STORY.

BY SOPHY WINTHROP.

TANNHAUSER was a Minnesinger, the most famous in all the land. His heart was a knightly one, and his songs were full of valor and of love, of glory and fair women.

The emperor had commanded all the Minnesingers to appear before him, and great honors were to be conferred on the one who should be fortunate enough to please his fancy best. Tannhauser rode at evening toward the place of assembly, sure of success.

As he passed under the dark cliffs of the mountain, he saw dimly through the mist, far above him, a lovely female figure, beckoning to him. It was Venus herself; there could be no mistaking her. Nymphs most fair and graceful scattered flowers before her, others carried her snowy train behind, and all about her the air was filled with a soft, rosy light. She beckoned one more through this rosy veil, and he left his horse and followed her. As she led the way, flowers and gems made a shining path behind her for Tannhauser to walk in.

Up and on they went, till the goddess, stopping before the mouth of a jewel-lighted cavern, with her own handled the favored mortal into her abode. Beauty filled the poet's longing eye, music filled his ears, and a soft, dreamy happiness took possession of his heart. He drew a long sigh, and thought himself satisfied

Thus it was seven years, and the world went on, and heroes did great deeds and died—thus it was for seven long years, no palling, no disenchanting in the lovely vision.

But, at last, and suddenly, there came into Tannhauser's heart a burning desire to *live* once more upon God's earth. It grew, and grew importunate; and, when he knelt and prayed to God, his heart's desire was granted, the mountain-side was cloven, and he stood once more upon the sod, his head erect toward the pure heaven. How sweet and fresh everything looked, how cool the morning-air, how clear and joyous the sounds that rose upon it from the busy world beneath! He saw a hare at his feet; and, as he stooped and lifted the little gem, fresh from the Maker's fingers, tears of thankfulness and penitence oozed over his face — the poet-face still but it looked old and wan in God's honest sunshine.

The sound of a church-bell came up the mountain-side, and told Tannhauser what he must do. He left the mountain, and came, a strange and weird old man, among the crowd of worshipers, and knelt at the confessor's feet. The priest heard his tale with a shudder. "My son, I dare not forgive thee; go to another." He went to another, to another, and to another—all over Christendom. All shook their heads and turned from him. At last, he sought the Pope himself. The vicegerent of Christ upon the earth heard his tale, and sighed: "My son, sooner shall this rod of mine blossom and bear fruit than thy great sin be forgiven." Tannhauser rushed from his presence, took the swiftest horse he could find, and fled to his old mountain haunt. In three days the Pope's rod budded and blossomed, and brought forth fruit. The Pope sent forthwith after the sinful old man whom heaven had forgiven. Couriers went far and wide over Christendom. They searched the mountain from base to crown; but they could not find him—he was gone.

It is a fanciful old story, an idle one, perhaps you will say; yet, after all, I wonder if it has not, in more than one point, some significance for us who live in these "last days."

A REQUIEM.

BY EDWARD LIVINGSTON WELLES.

Fall tenderly upon this grassy mound,
Ye Summer Showers; and you, too, South Wind, blow
With balmiest breath and musicalest sound
Above this newly-consecrated ground—
My mother sleeps below!

O noisy Brooklet, ever hurrying by,
In deeper, staider, gentler currents flow;
Pause for a while and let your babbling die
As here you pass, nor ask the reason why—
You know who sleeps below.

O Flowers she loved, around her quiet grave
Your wealth of blossoms generously bestow;
For love of her this brook your feet will lave,
For her dear sake the wind your perfumes wave,
While she sleeps on below.

O Birds, that warble in the trees o'erhead,
Hush your glad songs to requiems soft and low;
Chant no triumphal music o'er the dead;
Breathe but of rest to her who in this bed
Sleeps peacefully below.

Rest undisturbed be hers—that dreamless sleep
Which neither care nor sorrow e'er shall know;
Joys in abundant harvest she shall reap,
Once sown in tears from eyes that no more weep—
She *rests* who sleeps below!

She sleeps below—yes, what was mortal sleeps—
Tenderly guarded by the hand of love;
But o'er me, in Heaven's bright, eternal deeps,
Her spirit evermore its fond watch keeps—
My mother *lives* above!

THE HEART OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

BY REV. E. P. WILLARD.

THERE is an Alpine region connected with the Sierra Nevada. It runs from a point on the range corresponding to the latitude of San Francisco, and some two hundred miles in a southerly direction. Here is a wonderful area of elevated land, wherein all the main peaks rise to 13,000 feet. In all this distance there is no pass where a wagon-route can be constructed less than 11,000 feet in altitude. Here, too, Mt. Whitney, which is now considered to be the highest peak on the Pacific Coast, rises up 15,000 feet. According to the report of the California Geological Survey, it appears that this Alpine region outvies Switzerland in the number of lofty peaks and the area embraced in high altitudes. While that country boasts five or six peaks reaching 13,000 feet, and about one hundred and fifty square miles elevated to 8,000 feet, we are informed that here are one hundred peaks above 13,000 feet, and three hundred square miles above 8,000 feet!

These, then, are the wild solitudes of Nature which will invite the pleasure-seekers of the world, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad. When our English friends have "done" Europe, they can come hither, and find in these interminable and unexplored mountain recesses a freedom not to be realized under the Alps. People will never incommode or jostle each other here. On every hand are awful canyons, impenetrable thickets, slippery granite domes, and snow-capped peaks, which it will take years to traverse and explore. To the north of this region the country has been more settled up. In that direction mountain-passes exist which facilitate communication between California and Nevada. But here there are no settlements. While there may be now and then a hunter or trapper who has wandered into these defiles, doubtless there are waterfalls and sheltered valleys walled in so wondrously that the eye of man has never yet looked upon them. In winter these depths are inaccessible. In summer one may travel forty or fifty miles into their very heart, and then just begin to find that he is climbing mountains and walking along dizzy precipices. And, except he is an expert at the business, it is absolutely impossible to make headway through the dense forests and over rocky chasms independently and without a trail. Tourists sometimes lose themselves when the trail is plain and the trees are blazed.

The famed gulf called the Yo Semite Valley is included in this region. Whoever has surmounted the charming California foot-hills, and rode along the slopes, green and gray and golden with the thick overgrowth of live-oak, chaparral, and manzanita which delights the eye; and by and by has spurred his horse up to the dense pines, reared aslant the mountain-sides, and under welcome shades has pressed on all day up and over a hundred ridges, through thicket and tanglewood; and perhaps another day has repeated the same perilous climbing, with an addition of miles consumed in dodging bowlders and bare granite cliffs, and at last has reached the wonderful valley, has certainly some beginnings of knowledge respecting the chaos of this portion of the Sierra Nevada. A peculiar feature of the Yo Semite district is the magnificent domes of granite crowning the highest peaks. Nothing can be conceived more perfect than these formations. Against the sky the treeless domes and half-domes appear smooth as ice. Sometimes they are so cleft as to present a perpendicular face for two thousand feet, seamless as if done by masonry. We have seen deep valleys in the Sierras rounded like a bowl, and shining all around from top to bottom with gray granite and perfectly smooth, except with here and there the dot of a Douglas fir. The highest peaks often assume the fantastic shape of castles and cathedrals, which at a distance forms a pleasing illusion.

Many Californians in summer delight to take their families up to the mountains. They not infrequently spend weeks in a high altitude, where they can camp out and enjoy the scenery. The deep coniferous forests and swift-running streams invite hunting and trouting. One sees here traps for foxes, coyates, and bears; and sometimes an old hunter who has just enough communication with the world to send his stock of skins and furs annually to New York. Often fresh books and magazines are found in unexpected places; and it is not unusual to find the walls of a cabin in the dreariest mountain solitude literally covered with war-pictures and illustrations, from the New York markets.

Year by year the clergy of San Francisco retire to the Sierra Nevada, to throw off care and mend heart and brain during vacation weeks. Ruskin says mountains were designed "to fill the thirst of the human heart for the beauty of God's working." No one can dwell under the shadow of the Sierras without thirsting to penetrate their depths and behold their wonders. And no one can reverently draw nigh and gaze upon the architecture of these massive domes without perceiving "God's working," and being filled with a worshipful feeling. And, if he roams under the cliffs of Yo Semite, and listens to her waterfalls, and gazes up and on till he grows to an appreciation of awful magnitudes and distances, the soul will lose itself in a giddy waltz of wonderment. The eccentric Dr. Scuddir, of San Francisco, has procured a house of logs for his summer habitation by the lofty Lake Tahoe, six thousand feet above the sea. On returning to the city, he preaches to his people on camp-life and fishing, and "the beauty of God's working." Last July, just after his Yo Semite trip, Dr. A. L. Stone preached in his San Francisco pulpit, from the text, "Which by his strength sitteth fast, the mountains being girded with power." Of the many beautiful truths inculcated, the sum was this: "He is strong, not only to build and uphold the stately forest-growths, and the vast, tall, overhanging cliffs, where the clouds rest; but He is strong as a refuge, strong as a defender, strong as a champion of the right, an avenger of the wrong, as promiser, provider, and Saviour for his people."

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

Now that the election is over, and the golden age of peace is to begin, one might well date a letter with the Roman style. We breathe so much easier already that it is hard to wait for March to write down the first year of Grant and Colfax. The romance of poor boys coming to distinction is all gone in this country. Nobody wonders that two men of the people, a tanner and a printer's boy, have come to be President and Vice-President—have beaten, too, the aristocratic country gentleman from Deerfield, and a member of the illustrious "Blair family." A Cincinnati man, who had known Henry Ward Beecher in early life, remarked to the writer that nobody ever thought Henry Ward would ever be good for anything but to play the "big fiddle" in the choir. Certainly, it's a large fiddle, with grand pieces, that he has played. What I cannot help but think just now is that there are absolutely *no* obstacles to the success of poor boys in this country, if they have the right stuff in them. At least, this is true so far as the West is concerned. Of course, as the French say, "it's the first step that costs."

At Evanston, the Garrett Biblical Institute ("Biblical Institute" is "Theological Seminary" accommodated to Methodist prejudices) held its anniversary or commencement exercises since I wrote before. These exercises are held in the fall, and the vacation occurs in the winter, that the students may have an opportunity to earn something by teaching during the winter. There were seven graduates this year, all men of good promise. Considerable interest was excited by the discussion of the "antiquity of man," in an oration before one of the societies, by Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., of Chicago Medical College. Though a young man, Dr. Jewell is a man of vast acquirements, not only in physical science, but equally in metaphysics, archæology, and even theology; and his searching criticism, from a purely scientific standpoint, of the facts adduced to prove the antiquity of man, was listened to with unflagging interest.

And this reminds me that the "Old Skull" exhibited at the Scientific Congress here, and which President Tuttle treats in the last number of THE INDEPENDENT, is not much accounted of among our scientific men in Chicago. It is rumored that a prominent geologist writes from California, in a private letter to friends here, that the venerable cranium is a deliberate hoax of certain miners, who had a grudge against Prof. Whitney, for his honest refusal to report favorably of their mining interests.

Many of our city ministers took occasion to say plain things on political subjects on the Sabbath preceding the election. The Ministerial Union have recently given utterance to their opinions in regard to the moral influence of theatrical amusements, which has brought upon them the accustomed sneer from the *Tribune*. Doubtless the vexed question of the moral influence of different sorts of amusements will never be settled until the whole subject is discussed from a truly philosophical standpoint. But, when theater managers make the stage a place for such displays as are not tolerated perhaps in concert-saloons, we may well pardon the clergy an unwillingness to wait for philosophical discussion before uttering their denunciation.

A movement has been set on foot at Evanston that must not be passed without mention. The Northwestern University, at that place, will soon be the leading Methodist institution in the country. It has already real estate and other assets worth nearly $800,000, and constantly and rapidly increasing in value. A new stone building, of great architectural beauty, is nearly completed. The standard of scholarship is vigorously maintained at the grade of the best institutions in the country. But hitherto only young men have been admitted to its classes. A strong movement is now on foot to have young ladies admitted; and it will in all probability be successful. The plan is to erect a Ladies' College, near the University, in which the young ladies can board and pursue such special and preparatory studies as may be thought best. The University classes will then be open to those who are fitted for them; and the cabinet, library, and rich endowment of the University will thus be thrown open for the education of women.

Sunday-school institutes are proposed for this month at Ann Arbor and at Janesville.

A Congregational church has been organized in Hamburgh, Iowa. A Methodist church at Lyme Grove, Warren County, and a Presbyterian church at Hopkinton, Delaware County, Iowa, (cost $7,000), were dedicated recently. The U. P. church at Washington, Iowa, is to be dedicated next Sunday; and a Baptist church, costing $2,300, has been dedicated at Wells Corners, nine miles from Washington. A Methodist church was dedicated at Mount Moriah, Van Buren County, Iowa, on the 18th of October. Cost $8,300. A Universalist church is being erected in Milwaukee, at a cost of $35,000. Also a Catholic church, to cost $50,000.

The Baptist State Association of Iowa was recently held at Marshalltown. The yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Iowa is now in session at Des Moines. Rev. Mr. Pattison, of the Baptist church at Moline, has accepted the financial agency of Shurtleff College.

I must close this letter earlier than usual; for, like a true Irishman, I shall carry it in my hand to THE INDEPENDENT office.

PENHOLDER.

MISSIONARY NEWS.

THE American Church Missionary Society has had 108 home and foreign missionaries under appointment this year, against 60 last year.

—The Methodists of California have decided on a mission to the Chinese of the Western Coast. It is to be superintended by Rev. O. Gibson. We believe the only missionary now laboring among them is Mr. Loomis, who is supported by the Old School Presbyterians.

—The British and Foreign Bible Society is taking advantage of the change that has occurred in Spain to urge forward its operations in that country in a manner which has hitherto been impossible. Large supplies of the Bible have already been sent out, and depots for the sale and distribution of them are to be established in all the principal towns.

—The Methodist mission in India already has more than 600 communicants, although it has been in operation but ten years. In the history of missions to the heathen it is rarely that such a record can be found. The first ten years are usually spent in preparatory work. There are now more applications for baptism than ever before in the history of the mission.

—A missionary of the Church of England, the late Mr. Tucker, who sailed to India in 1842, and returned in 1864 on account of feeble health, was permitted to baptize 3,500 converts, induced the natives to destroy 54 idolatrous temples, aided in building 64 Christian churches, and had the joy of seeing 13 of his native converts ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry.

—The missionaries in China are liable to make strange mistakes in learning the language. The same word may have utterly different meanings according as it is more or less drawled, or is pronounced on a higher or lower key. One of the Presbyterian missionaries tells how he asked for a hammer, and had a pole brought to him. Another sent for some steak, and received three sheep-tails. A request for hoarhound candy brought a rusty hatchet.

—The *Shanghai Recorder* gives an account of the outrages on missionaries in the vicinity of Chinkeang, already briefly reported by telegraph. At Yangchow, Mr. Taylor, the head of the Protestant mission, and his party, have narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob of infuriated Chinese, some thousands strong, who attacked and burnt the mission-house. The British and American consuls have actively interfered on behalf of the injured missionaries.

—The Gaboon mission of the American Board, situated just on the equator in Western Africa, is in a very depressed spiritual condition. Several members had been excommunicated within two years, and on July 26th seventeen more were cut off as dead branches. This must leave the number of natives in present communion with the church very small, and indicates how sore have been the disappointments, and the "perils among false brethren," of the missionaries in that field."

—A native preacher in Formosa was lately arrested and thrust into prison. When examined by the heathen governor, and asked why he had entered the church, he replied: "Because, as a sinner, I felt that without Christ I could not be saved." This reply the governor tortured into a confession that he had joined the church to cover his wicked practices and escape punishment. Another accusation made against him was that he muttered incantations over his food. This was the governor's rendering of his asking a blessing.

—Senor Vargas, who was imprisoned at Malaga for preaching the Gospel, writes: "I am free. I teach publicly now—not, as before, within closed doors, for fear of the police. I have just distributed 260 Bibles and tracts. I hope soon to be able to reopen my school." The expulsion of the Queen of Spain indefinitely postpones his trial. Three days after her flight, the revolutionary junta gave permission to open a Protestant house of worship in Seville, the seat of the Inquisition and the birthplace of the new dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

—According to Bishop Williams, Wun Tsiang, the present prime minister of China, is very well disposed toward Protestant missionaries, and says he wishes they would come in larger numbers to China, as they are engaged only in doing good. More than once, when Dr. Williams, and also when Mr. Schereschewsky acted as interpreters, he has spoken thus favorably of Protestant missionaries, and expressed the wish that more would come to the country. He looks on the Romish missionaries in a very different light, regarding them very much as political agents.

—George Müller's report for the last year shows that he is still adding to his orphan-houses upon Ashley Down, Bristol. Without solicitation on his part, he has received during the year, in money and articles, for the orphans' work, for the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and for the Building Fund for two additional orphan-houses, $130,000; and has received altogether, since he began his work at Bristol, nearly $2,000,000. When the new orphan-houses are built and fitted he will have two thousand and fifty orphans under his care, and for their daily bread he relies upon the promise and word of God.

—As suggesting the economy of the American Board's missionary operations, Dr. Perkins notices the fact that the salary of the British consul at Tabreez "has been about as much as is expended by the six families of the mission in Persia," and states other particulars in regard to their expenses, which it cannot be needful to repeat here in order to convince our readers that they "could not make any great display of wealth," though their "equipage, and expenses for comforts, necessary to the preservation of health, are above those of the down-trodden Nestorians, in their mud hovels."

—For twenty years, beginning in 1818, the English Church Missionary Society preached and taught the Gospel among the Syrian Christians of Travancore, numbering 120,000 persons, attempting to infuse new life in the old church, but asking no convert to leave it. It was regarded as a most interesting and hopeful experiment. But the missionaries found that the gravitation downward of a corrupt church was greater than had been supposed. In 1838 a new policy was adopted. The Gospel was preached to all alike—Syrians and heathens—and churches were established. As a result, 12,000 have come out and joined the Protestant Church of England. The same experiment was tried by the early missionaries of the American Board among the Vestorians, and with a similar result. society aids the churches in supporting their pastors, but is now vigorously pressing the subject of entire self-support. It expects soon that a native Independent branch of the Church of England will be established in Travancore with its own episcopal corps The London Missionary Society has 30,000 converts in the same district of India.

—The Japanese Government now in power—that is, the government of the Southern Mikado—has been making itself exceedingly unpopular by renewing ancient edicts against Christianity. The following has been posted on the leading thoroughfares:

"DECREE.—The Christian

The Children's Column.

DON'T FORGET TO PRAY.

Though I'm but a little child.
Fond of pleasure and of play,
Sometimes very, very wild,
Yet I'll not forget to pray.

Every morning, when my eyes
Open on anew-born day,
I will cheerfully arise,
And will not forget to pray.

Every night, before my head
On my pillow soft I lay,
Kneeling by my little bed,
I will not forget to pray.

I am growing, as I know,
Older, bigger every day;
But, however old I grow,
I must not forget to pray.

God is very kind to me,
Cares for me by night and day;
So his little lamb I'll be,
And will not forget to pray.

J. A. S.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

HARRY'S FORENOON WITH THE BEAR.

Harry is a little boy, five years old. He lives in the city, with his papa and mamma and his sister Elsie, who is not as old as he, and cannot go to school, as he does every day—not a big school, you know, but a few little boys and girls about Harry's age, who are all learning to read and write a little, and count a very little bit. It is a nice school, they think, with good long recesses and plenty of fun; and, as they go at nine o'clock, and come home at twelve, and have no lessons to learn in the evenings, and as their teacher, Miss Edwards, is "as nice as pice pan be," and "the prettiest girl in New York," as Harry insists, I think, on the whole, school is more pleasure than trouble.

But, though Harry likes it, and is happy in his big nursery with his playthings, and though he has a sled, and goes out with it and has famous afternoons with the other boys when snow comes, still he has heard wonderful stories about boys who live in the country and can be all the time out of doors, playing ball in summer, and in winter sliding down lovely long hills on their sleds, or skating on ponds, all by themselves, with just as much room as they want for "striking out". Though Harry is not big enough to skate, and does not know in the least how to "strike out," still he thought the country must be the most charming thing in the world, and used to be always talking about it and wishing he could go there. So he was almost topsy-turvy with joy when he found, last July, that he was to go with his papa and mamma, and good Nurse Nora, to the real country—ever so far off, to a place with mountains and hills "all over it," as Harry said—and to stay there at least two months.

So, while Nurse Nora was packing the trunks, Harry danced about her in a state of wild excitement, and asked more questions than ten grown people could have answered.

"And what lives in the mountains, Nursey?"

"I can't tell you, Master Harry. Birds, I should think, and blueberries, belike."

"Yes; and bears!" said Harry—"great black bears! I've read about 'em in the geography."

"Sure there'll be no bears," said poor Nora, who was not as well acquainted with geography as Harry; "the master wouldn't take you to such a place."

"Yes, there will; I tell you there will!" persisted Harry—"there will be bears on the mountains. Who's afraid of a bear? They ain't very big; and, if one runs after you, all you've got to do is to climb up a tree, and there you are, all fixed, and the bear can't get you. I've read about them in Captain Mayne Read; and every word he says is true! I just hope one will chase after me; I'd show you!" And Harry, putting himself into a warlike attitude, first repelled the bear of his fancy with the bellows; and then, pretending to be hotly pursued, climbed the bedpost with great speed, and sat on top, making triumphant faces at the baffled foe, who was supposed to be gnashing his teeth with rage under the bed.

You see that Harry was a little given to boasting, like other boys of his age; but it is a bad trick, and always ends by making people laugh at you. I used to tell Harry a story of a boy I once knew, who went to live with some little cousins whom he had never seen. He was only four years old, but he spent the whole of the first day in strutting up and down the nursery, bragging of the great things he had done and could do. "Robbers" were his great boast. He was never afraid of them—even when they came by the dozen, all jack-boots, big black whiskers, and sharp knives. He never ran, not he! He stood his ground, and *they* ran away from him as fast as their legs could carry them.

Well, that night he was put to bed in a little room by himself. And by and by his aunty down stairs heard a terrible howling and screaming going on, and running up, found this brave hero sitting up in bed, and crying as if his heart would break.

"What is the matter, my dear child?" said aunty.

"There is a r-o-o-b-b e-r under my bed," sobbed the little boy.

"A robber, dear? Nonsense! There's nothing there."

"Yes, there is!" persisted he. "I heard him; he's *chewing my India-rubbers*."

Harry thought this story very funny, and used to laugh a great deal at it; but it didn't cure him of his habit of boasting. So he too came to grief, as you will see.

Harry thought he was going to be perfectly happy when he first saw the village where they were going to spend the summer. It stood on a hillside, and you could see off on all sides for miles and miles, and more mountains than you could count. Just behind the hotel rose a high, steep hill, called Bald Head; and people used often to climb to the top, to see the view, which they said was very fine.

At first Harry found plenty to keep him happy and busy in the woods, which came down close to the house. There were some dear little brooks, in which he and other children used to build dams and bridges of boughs, covered with moss; and there were nice hiding-places among the rocks for hide-and-go-seek. The woods were so near and safe that his mother was not afraid to have him go there alone; and that he liked best of all, it made him feel so grown-up and independent. He would come in at dinner-time with cheeks as red as apples, and clothes as wet and muddy as if he had been rolled in the dirt. But his mamma only laughed when she saw him, and never scolded; for she knew that health was a great deal better than nice clothes, and was quite satisfied as long as she saw him happy and with such a famous appetite.

It was rather a pity that the other children in the hotel happened to be a little younger than Harry; for it made it easier for him to keep up his habit of boasting. He was always telling them what he could do, and would do, and had done. He especially enjoyed the subject of bears; and used to be so noisy and fierce at the little ones admired him a great deal, and believed every word he said.

Harry heard somebody saying one day that bears had been known, in cold weather, to come down from Bald Head on to the roads, in search of something to eat; so that he was wildly anxious to go with all the parties that started to walk up, in his secret heart hoping he might be lucky enough to meet a bear, or perhaps several, which would be still finer. He teased his mother about it a great many times. But she thought he was too young, and would be tired out, and hinder the pleasure of the older people; so she said "No," which Harry thought very hard.

At last, one night, at tea, he heard some ladies talking about a walk to Bald Head the very next day. His papa and mamma were to go; and they were to start at ten o'clock, so as to be back to dinner.

All this put into Harry's head a very rash plan; and, after he went to bed, he lay thinking it over, and at last made up his mind to carry it out. You shall hear what it was.

Only to run away next morning, as soon as his breakfast was over, and climb the mountain all by himself!

"If they find me on top, when they get there," thought Master Harry, "they can't send me back; and that will *prove* to mamma (Harry was fond of long words) that I am big enough to go to places with big people."

So, next morning, as soon as he could swallow his breakfast, he stole away, and ran as fast as he could along the path which led to the mountain. Nobody missed him, for they supposed he was at play with the other children.

At first it seemed fine fun to climb a mountain. The path was not steep, and the whortleberries were ripe; so that, when he stopped to take breath, he had something pleasant to fill his hands and mouth with. But by and by the bushes began to grow higher; and Harry was such a little fellow that the boughs slapped his face as he climbed up, and that he did not like at all.

However, he broke off a stick, and struck the boughs aside as well as he could; but the path grew harder to climb, and twisted and turned in and out of the thicket, and the sun began to be very hot. Poor Harry panted and puffed; but still he struggled on bravely, till at last a root tripped him up and threw him forward on his face. He jumped up at once; but his hands were scratched, and his nose began to bleed. So, though he was really a manly little fellow, for all his bragging, he felt exactly like sitting down and having a good cry.

This, he knew, however, would never do for a conqueror of bears; so he made a plucky effort, wiped his face and hands as well as he could, and went a little further on.

But now he began to be very tired. The walk was really too hard for such a little fellow; and Harry began to have an idea that his mamma was right, though he did not like to own it. The woods closed him in on every side. He thought how dreadful it would be to get lost in them, and felt very little and lonely all at once. However, he knew he was in the path, and a good way up the hill, though not "almost on top," as he would have said. So he thought he would sit down on a large flat rock he saw, which was covered with soft moss, like a cushion, and looked very comfortable, and rest till the party came from the hotel. Finding him so far up, he thought he was safe not to be sent back; and, with the help of his papa's hand, he knew he could get to the rocky top, which he could see far above his head.

So he sat down, and began to think what a fine thing he had done, and how the other children would wonder when they knew about it. And then he spied a large black ant scrambling over some stiff red moss close by; and, having nothing else to do, he began to teaze him. The moss was wiry and sharp, and as hard for the ant to climb as a hedge of prickly cactus would be for a man; so it was cruel and discouraging to be seized by the hind leg and jerked back by Harry every time he had nearly climbed over. At last he gave it up, and lay still as if he was dead; and just at that moment Harry heard a rushing in the bushes, and looking up saw a dreadful sight. What do you think? A large black bear just opposite him, and sitting quite still on his hind legs! Half of him was hid by the bushes, which were very thick; but Harry could see his fore-paws and his head. His mouth was a little open, and (this was most dreadful of all) two sharp white teeth were plainly to be seen. He did not move in the least, and his eyes seemed to be shut, for Harry could not see them; but yet he did not dare to hope that he was asleep.

If any of you think Harry a coward, you must try to think how you would feel if you should go into the woods alone some day, and meet a great black bear all at once. He was so dreadfully scared that he could not stir, and sat as still as the bear, staring right in his face. He was too frightened even to cry; and, as for running away, his legs felt all of a sudden as if they were made of lead, and were too heavy and stiff to move. So he sat and glared at the bear, who did not glare, but showed his teeth, as if to say: "Take these as a sample of the set; don't you think they could eat you?"

Every now and then some little rustling noise would come, and Harry would shake all over, and think, "Now he is going to begin." But the bear never moved an inch—just sat there and showed his teeth!

When Harry told the story, afterward, he said that they staid so "hours and hours—most a whole day"; but it was really about twenty minutes. Then a sound of voices was heard, and Harry's papa and a lady came in sight, climbing up the path.

Even then Harry did not dare to move, for fear the bear might make a rush and carry him off before the very eyes of his friends. It was not till they were so near that he almost touched them that he at last gave a spring, and, catching hold of papa's coat, began to cry as if his heart would break.

"Why, Harry!" said papa, and "Why, Harry!" came from below, whence mamma on her way up, caught sight of her unexpected boy.

"Oh! papa; the bear! the bear!" sobbed poor Harry, as soon as he could speak.

"The bear! What do you mean, my boy?"

"There! there!" cried Harry, pointing into the bushes.

Wonderful to relate, the bear had not moved. Harry's papa raised his stick, and went close up to it. Still it did not move. Then he laid his hand upon it, and then burst out laughing.

"Come here, Harry," said he.

Poor Harry crept up slowly, not feeling safe yet; and, when he was close to it, what do you think the great black bear turned out? Nothing in the world but a large black stump.

There it lay, half in, half out of the bushes; and a little way off it really looked very like a bear sitting on his hind legs, with his fore-paws raised. As for the sharp white teeth which frightened Harry so much, they were only two little pointed fungii, of the kind which grow on old trees, and happened in this case to be just where the wooden bear's mouth would come. His father broke them off and showed them to Harry.

You can guess that they all laughed. But they were sorry for the poor little fellow, with his white cheeks and red eyes; and his father lifted him up very tenderly, and took him back to the hotel, where he was glad enough to see Nurse Nora's kind face, and to have some milk to drink, and lie down on the nursery bed for a good nap. When he waked up, his mamma was sitting by him, and he got into her lap, and told her how it all happened, and how sorry and frightened he had been. And she kissed him, as dear mammas always will when their children are really sorry, and forgave him for thinking himself wise and big enough to disobey her. I am happy to say that Harry has been very good ever since, and has almost cured himself of his habit of boasting; and we all hope that he will be better all his life for the excellent lesson he learned that morning with the bear.

S. C.

SCIENTIFIC

There were in 1866, in the Presidency of Madras alone, 1,890 deaths from the bites of serpents.

—The *Musical Review* calculates that, if the voice of a man emitted the same amount of sound in proportion to the size of his body as that given forth by a locust, when singing at London, he could be heard at Constantinople.

—The *Lancet* says toothache can be cured by one drachm of collodion added to two drachms of Calvert's carbolic acid. A gelatinous mass is precipitated, a small portion of which, inserted in the cavity of an aching tooth, invariably gives immediate relief.

—The Supreme King of Siam, a very observant astronomer, with a collection of scientific instruments that would do honor to any European philosopher, left his capital for Wal-wau, in the Gulf of Siam, to direct the observations of the total eclipse of the sun.

—It is curious that during the great earthquake of the 2d of April, while the rest of Hawaii was so violently shaken, the shock must have been comparatively slight at the "volcano house"; for, standing there on the very brink of the crater, the house was not injured! Not a crack was to be seen in the brick chimney, nor an article of crockery was broken in the house.

—One of the greatest improvements lately made in the organ consists in connecting the keys of the instrument with the pipes by means of insulated wires. The striking of the keys completes a galvanic circuit, which causes the air from the bellows to pass through the pipes. The player can place his seat with the orchestra, or at any distance from the instrument. Besides, a touch as light as that on the piano can be secured.

—The English papers are discussing the subject of poisonous stockings. The Magenta dye used in some of the gorgeous socks and other underclothing exercises a very deleterious influence upon the skins of the wearers, producing irritation and an eruption, and leading, if persisted in, to actual sores. Much of this Magenta dye used to consist of arseniate of roseine, being not, properly speaking, contaminated with arsenic, but actually consisting of an arsenical compound.

—It is stated by the colonial surgeon of Sierra Leone that he finds carbolic acid superior to any other application for treating the foul ulcers connected with cases of leprosy. Some cases, absolutely unapproachable from the stench, have after one or two dressings become free from offensive odor. He also recommends a weak solution for sponging the skin, as an effectual safeguard against that insupportable pest of tropical climates, the sleepless, ever-voracious mosquito.

—The new French silver is apparently an improvement on the old-fashioned German silver, and is stated to be applicable to all the purposes to which ordinary commercial silver is applied. It is composed of copper 56 per cent., nickel 40·64, tungsten 2·80, aluminum 0·56. It is a white, ductile, malleable, tenacious, sonorous alloy; its specific gravity is nine-tenths that of silver, its metallic luster superior to that of silver, and its fusibility less, probably on account of the tungsten it contains.

—The following paragraph is floating through the press, and shows the absurd way in which matters of science are treated: "We wonder that travelers do not carry with them a little bottle of pomegranite of potash, a few drops of which would speedily purify any water. In cases where the water was turbid, the addition of a few drops of the solution of the pomegranite made it in a few minutes as clear and sweet as spring water!" This "pomegranite of potash" it would be hard to get at our drug-stores; the writer meant *permanganate*.

—"In this wreck of the powers," says Segun, "one human, irresistible impulse remains: low as we find the idiot—far lower than the brute in regard to activity and intelligence—he has, like all the rest of the human race, *what no other animal possesses*, his hobby, his charm, his amulet, the external object toward which his human centrifugal power gravitates; and this, be it a broken piece of china, a thread, a rag, an unseizable ray of the sun, he will spend his life in admiring, kissing, catching, polishing, or sucking, as the case may be. Take away that amulet, the occupation of his life is gone."

—Puscher's process for ornamenting paper with silky crystals is to mix the gum made by heating commercial starch to 320° Fahrenheit, known as British gum, with equal parts of Epsom salts and of water, to which is added a small quantity of glycerine. After being brought to the boiling state, the mixture is immediately strained. While yet warm, it is spread, with a camel's hair brush, upon paper previously coated with a thin solution of glue or gelatine. The paper, on being dried, presents a beautiful crystalline surface. The size of the crystals may be varied by altering the strength of the solution, and by drying the paper more or less rapidly. Crystals of different tints may be made by mixing aniline colors with the solution, and preparing the paper with the white of eggs, instead of gelatine.

—For some time past it has been the rage to surround the hats which ladies wear with the wings, and even bodies, of various species of sea-birds; and, to gratify this fancy, there has been a wholesale slaughter of the kittiwakes, scouts, parrots, and other birds frequenting the cliffs of Yorkshire and Scotland. If this goes on, it will not be many years before these poor sea-birds will become mere solitary wanderers from cliff to cliff, instead of crowding, as they did a few years ago, the ledges of the rocks and the fringes of the ocean, in numberless swarms. The cruelty and wantonness with which these birds are maimed and butchered by amateur sportsmen is most painful, and it will be a real blessing when a foolish fashion releases these poor birds from the death which pursues them like a curse.

—The principle is laid down by many scientific men that cross between distinct species produces inferior, and either are infertile, as in the familiar case of the mule, or degenerate and disappear in a limited number of generations; while, in the case of mere varieties, the cross ing produces a progeny vitally superior to either progenitor. It will be readily seen what would be the bearing of such a law on the question of the unity of the human race. If the races of men are separate species, mongrel races ought to degenerate; while they ought to be hardy and potent if of a single species. Agassiz, in his Journey in Brazil, strongly asserts that the numerous mongrel races between Spaniards, negroes, and Indians are far inferior in intelligence and moral qualities to the pure races. The same is asserted by Darwin, who quotes Humboldt to the same effect. Dr. Livingston quotes a common saying in Africa, that "God made white men and negroes, but the Devil made half-castes." On the other hand, the Pitcairn Islanders have shown no signs of moral or physical decay, through the product of an intermarriage between whites and Malaysians. M. De Quatrepages, a most eminent French authority, quotes the case of the Paulistins of South America, who were remarkable for their physical beauty and prowess. He stoutly controverts the notion that such crosses produce inferior races. In our own country, the mixed races show no special signs of degeneracy.

Commercial Notices.

"Pertinent to the great benefits of artificial illumination, and next in its order, perhaps, may be considered the manufacture of gas-fixtures, chandeliers, etc. Among the foremost of the manufacturers in the country is the Archer and Pancoast Manufacturing Company, whose salesrooms are at Nos. 9, 11, and 13, Mercer street, New York City. This house was founded in Philadelphia in 1841, by the late E. S. Archer, Esq., with a branch in New York until 1859, when the increase of business rendered it desirable to make an entire change in favor of the latter city, where they now occupy large and commodious buildings, reaching a distance of two hundred feet, from Mercer to Greene street, and fronting upon both streets. The increased facilities which they now possess for producing chandeliers and gas-fixtures, brackets, hall-lights, lamps, lanterns, bronze ornaments, and coal-oil lamps, are the result of the increased demand for the peculiar and superior styles of goods produced by this enterprising house. Their show-rooms present a fine display of the various specimens of chandeliers, and every variety of gas-fixtures and bronzes, at once useful and ornamental. The designs are classic, unique, and *recherché*, and cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Long experience, ability, and ample means have made them eminently successful in catering to the wants of a critical and appreciative public. A systematic subdivision of the labor, and employment of the most experienced and skillful artists of Europe and America, together with the laudable desire and determination to attain a standard of excellence in their manufacture not only to equal but to excel the highest standard of the art in the Old World; and, lastly, a reputation for sound business habits and thorough integrity, place this house among the most conspicuous and reputable in the country."

[*Mrs. Secretary McCulloch's Report.*]

No Decline in Household Treasures.—Ten years ago I purchased a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine, and have had it in constant use in my family since. We used it during the war to make clothing for our volunteers in the service, and for the hospitals, and *this work* was very heavy, being coarse woolen and cotton fabrics. It is still in good working order, nothing having been broken but a few needles.

You are welcome to use my name in your recommendations.

Mrs. Hugh McCulloch,
Wife of Secretary U. S. Treasury, Washington.

To Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

S. P. Q. R. were the inspiring characters inscribed upon the conquering banners of the heroic Romans; but D. P. S. are characters which delight our modern nations. They are the initials for David's Prize Soap, which we are told is sold at every respectable grocer's, and is warranted to be the greatest dirt eradicator known to modern science. The manufacturer has *forty years'* experience in the making of laundry soaps, and *he* ought to know what good soap is by this time. Try it; you'll like it.

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NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1868.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beef Cattle.		Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice	15¼@16¾	Extra, ₩ lb	8 @ 8¾
Extra	15¾@15¾	Choice	8¼@ 8¾
Fine quality	13 @14¾	Good	7½@ 8
Second quality	12 @13	Fair	7 @7½
Third quality	10½@11¼	Common	5½@ 6¾
Inferior	9 @10½	Extra Lambs	10 @10½
Average	13	Good	9 @10
sales about	15 @15¾	Common to Fair	6 @8¼

Cows and Calves.		Veal Calves.	
Choice	91 100@125	Extra and Choice	13 @13½
Good	85@100	Good	11¾@12½
Fair	60@ 80	Common	10 @11½
Inferior and Common	30@ 55	Inferior	9 @9½

Swine.

Live, per cwt.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed, prime to fancy	7 85@8 50 — 9¼@9½@10¾
Corn-fed, common to fair	7 75@8 00 — 10¼@10¾

Sundries.—There is a moderate demand for Timothy, and the market is easier. Clover and Flaxseed are dull and unchanged. We quote:

Clover, per lb	12½@ 13
Timothy, per bushel	2 60@2 75
Flaxseed, "	3 60@3 70

Ashes.—The market is steady and moderately active. Pots at 6 50@6 75; Pearls, 9@9 12.

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Pots, 1st st 200lb 7 75 @ 7 87½
Pearls, 1st sort 8 12½ @ 8 25
Candles—Duty: 24c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ gal 85 @ 90
Sperm, ₩ lb 40 @ 42
Patent, ₩ lb 40 @ 42
Adam's, State 19 @ 20
Adam's, Boston 19 @ 20
Coal—Duty: 40c. ad val.
Liv. Orr'pton — @ —
Liverpool — @ —
Picton — @ —
Sydney — @ —
Cannel, 12 00 @ 12 00
Scotch, 11 00 @ 12 00
Cocoa—Duty: 2c. ₩ lb.
Nicaragua, ordinary 14 @ 15
Nicaragua, good 15 @ 16
Nicaragua, fine 16 @ 17
Nicaragua, choice 17 @ 18
Para, ordinary 14 @ 15
Para, fine 15 @ 16
Para, choice 16 @ 17
Coffee—Duty: 6c. ₩ lb.
Java, wh'e, ordinary 21 @ 22½
Java, wh'e, choice 23 @ 24
Jamaica 14 @ 16
Laguayra 14 @ 16
Maracaibo 14 @ 17
St. Dom., common 14 @ 14½
Copper—(Kuppfer)—Duty: 2½c. ad val.
Sheathing 32c. ₩ lb. 31 @ 32
Am'can ingot 21 @ 22½
Satisfact'ry new (ullay) ₩ lb. 23 @ —
Yellow metal 21 @ 22
Sheathing, old 20 @ 21
Sheath'g, roll 26 @ —
Pig, Chile 19 @ —
Bolts 23 @ —
Drugs and Dyes.
Alcohol 2 13 @ 2 17½
Alum, ₩ lb 9 @ 10
Aloes, Cape 10 @ 12
Aloes, Socotrine 28 @ 30
Ammoniac 85 @ 95
Anni'ums, ₩ lb 14 @ 16
Annatto, fair to fine 21 @ 25
Arsenic, powd'd 3½ @ 4
Assafœtida 35 @ 40
Balsam Capivi 85 @ —
Balsam Tolu 1 25 @ —
Balsam Peru 8 50 @ —
Berries, Pern, grd 27 @ 31
Berries, Turk 8 @ —
Bi-carb. Soda 3½ @ 4
Borax, refined 26½ @ 27
Brimstone, roll 5 @ 6
Brimstone, flor 5½ @ 6
Brim'e, ₩'n gd 65 00 @ 70 00
Camphor, refined 1 05 @ —
Cantharides 1 15 @ —
Car. Ammonia 18 @ 19½
Cardamoms 2 25 @ 4 00
Castor Oil 2 @ 2 25
Chamomiles 15 @ 50
Cinnamon 75 @ —
Coperas, green 2½ @ 3
Cream Tar'r'd 30 @ —
Cubebs 75 @ —
Cutch, gold 8 @ 8½
Kosso Buds 2 @ 2 50
Gamboge 1 75 @ 2 00
Gum Arabic, sifted 37 @ 38
Gum Arabic, pkd 45 @ 75
Gum Benzoin 80 @ 85
Gum Myrrh, picked 85 @ —
Gum Myrrh, sorts 75 @ —
Gum Tragacanth 35 @ 60
Gum Trag., flake 60 @ 1 00
Hyd. Potas., fancy 1 65 @ 1 70
Hyd. Potas., com'l 1 55 @ 1 60
Ipecacuanha 3 00 @ 3 75
Jalap in bd gd 85 @ 90
Jalap in bd 75 @ 80
Licorice Paste 24 @ 30
Madder, Dutch 12½@13½
Madder, French 14½@15
Manna, flake 1 25 @ —
Manna, small flake 95 @ —
Manna, large flake 1 70 @ 1 75
Nutgalls, Aleppo 35 @ —
Oil Berg't 6 87½ @ 8 50
Oil Cassia 2 @ 2 50
Oil Lemon 4 00 @ 4 50
Oil Peppermint 4 @ 4 75
Oil Orange 2 @ —
Opium, T. & d 9 25 @ 9 50
Opium, Aleppo 8 @ —
Phosphorus 85 @ —
Prus. Potass 39 @ 40
Quicksilver 76 @ 77
Rhubarb, China 2 25 @ 3 25
Rhubarb, Turkey 3 @ —
Sal Am'iac, cr'd 8½ @ 8¾
Saltpetre, crush 32 @ —
Sal Am'iac, cr'd 8½ @ 8¾
Sal Soda, cryst. 1 77½ @ 1 80
Sarsa'lla, Hon duty paid 25 @ 30
Sarsa'lla, Mex 1 @ 1 25
Senna, in bd gd 15 @ —
Senna, E. I 20 @ —
Senna, Alex 25 @ 28
Shellac 44 @ 51
Soda Ash 2 37½ @ 2 62½
Sugar Lead, ₩ gd 8 @ 25
Sulph. Quin 2 25 @ —
Tartaric Acid 47 @ 50½
Verdigris, gold 50 @ 51
Vitriol, Blue 14½ @ 15
Feathers—Duty: 30 p'c.
Prime West'n 85 @ 90
Tennessee 80 @ 85
Fish—Duty: Mackerel, ₩ bbl. Herring, 61c. Salmon, 8c. Other Pickled, 61.60 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, Pickled, Dried, or Smoked in enamelled packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod West'd 3 25 @ 3 75
Pickled Scale 4 50 @ 4 62½
Pickled Cod 2 25 @ 2 50
Mackerel, No. 1, small 19 00 @ —
Mack. No. 2 M 15 00 @ 15 50
Mack. No. 3 M 12 00 @ 12 25
Salm'n Pic. N. 30 00 @ 35 00
Sal. Pic. ₩ tce — @ —
Shad, C'l. No. 1, ₩ bbl — @ —
Herring Pick'd — @ —
Herr'ge Sc'ch ₩ box 45 @ —
Herring, No. 1 — @ 30
Flax—Duty: 015 ₩ ton.
North Riv. 'm 16 @ 24
Flour and Meal—Duty: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour 5 50 @ 6 75
Buckwheat 5 00 @ 6 00
Extra Amber, Ind., Ohio & Mich 7 10 @ 10 00
Ohio, Shipping 7 30 @ 7 95
Ohio ex. bds. 8 10 @ 9 75
Genesee do. 9 50 @ 11 75
Canada Superior — @ —
Canada extra — @ —
Canada family 8 75 @ 11 50
Georgetown — @ —
California 7 00 @ 10 50
Oregon — @ —
Alexandria — @ —
Baltimore, wh'rf — @ —
Rye Flour 5 60 @ 7 75
Corn Meal 3 25 @ 6 10
" Brandy'e 5 85 @ 5 90
" Pumpk'n 4 50 @ 5 50
Fruit—Duty: Dried, 3c.; Almonds, field 12c. shelled and not shelled, other Nuts, 2 cts.; Dates, 2 cts.; Raisins, packages 2½ cts. and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy 25 ₩ cent.
Ban. Sic. ₩ bch 7 25 @ 7 50
Ban. bchs 3 75 @ 4 25
Citron 28 @ 29
Almonds, Sicily, soft shell 13 @ 14
Alm'ds, shel'd 44 @ 46
Figs and Skins—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.
Bkrye, ₩ box — @ —
" North ₩ 1 80 @ 2 00
" Southern 1 80 @ 2 00
" Western 1 25 @ 1 50
Otter No 1 shoe 8 00 @ 9 00
" Western 4 00 @ 6 00
Red Fox North 1 75 @ 2 00
Racc'n South 75 @ 1 00
" West. com 75 @ 1 25
" Western 1 00 @ 1 50
Mink Norths'n 3 00 @ 8 00
" Western 3 00 @ 7 00
Marten, North 3 00 @ 20 00
Goat, Curacoa 45 @ 50
Deer, Mex. ₩ lb 45 @ —
Deer, Cent. ₩ lb 47½ @ —
Deer, St. Juan 52½ @ —
Grain—Duty: 10c. ₩ bush.
Wheat, White 2 25 @ —
" Club 2 25 @ 2 45
" Ohio 2 30 @ 2 40
" Mich., w. 2 20 @ 2 35
Chicago, No. 1 2 00 @ 2 15
do. No. 2 1 85 @ 1 95
do. No. 3 1 70 @ 1 80
Milw'k'e, No. 1 1 84 @ 1 85
do. No. 2 1 55 @ 1 55
do. No. 3 — @ —
Rye Western — @ 1 77½
Corn, So. Y. 1 22 @ 1 30
" yellow — @ —
" Western, 1 16 @ 1 17
Barley 2 07 @ 2 13
Barley Malt 2 20 @ 2 40
Oats, State 71½ @ 72
" Ohio 71½ @ 72
" Jersey 61 @ 66
Peas, blue — @ —
Buckwheat 3 @ —
Dunpowder—Duty: 4 cents ₩ lb. and 30 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting, ₩25 lb 4 00 @ —
Shipping 3 50 @ 4 50
Rifle 5 50 @ —
Hay 1 80 @ 2 00
Nails, ₩ 100 lb 60 @ 70
Hemp—Duty: Russia, 40; Manilla 20; Jute 015; Italian 4c.; Sun and Sisal 015 ₩ ton.
Russia (c'n'm, gold 8 50 @ 00
Sisal, gold 10 @ 10½
Manilla, ₩ lb. —
Russia (c'n'm, gold — @ 11½
Jute, gold 5½ @ 6
Amer. und'd — @ —
Do. dressed 175 00 @ 215 00
Hides—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad valorem, gold
R. G. A. B. Ayres
Gn. Sit. Cow

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

THE NEXT STEP.

RIGHT glad are we to be informed that among the first measures to be brought before the approaching Congress will be a constitutional amendment ordaining a uniform rule of suffrage throughout the Republic.

Hitherto an American citizen's right to his ballot has been determined by the various states. But so great a function of government belongs justly to the United States. Thaddeus Stevens, not long before his death, proposed to enfranchise every negro in the nation by a sublime act of Congress. Charles Sumner, with a noble eloquence, has repeatedly advocated the same summary method. Unquestionably, if Congress had authority to invade the domain of state sovereignty to far as to enact a bill for the citizen's *civil* rights, it has equal authority to enact a bill for his *political* rights. But, in order to silence all cavil against any alleged unconstitutionality of such a mere congressional act, let Congress itself make haste to shape the same idea into a constitutional amendment. It will then take a very stupid man to doubt the constitutionality of the Constitution itself.

Under our present system, there are half a dozen different rules of suffrage in different parts of the country. In some states there is a qualification of property; in others, none; in some, a qualification of intelligence; in others, none; in some, a qualification of color; in others, none. Instead of these glaring inequalities, there ought to be, from Maine to California, a Uniform Suffrage, just as there is a Uniform Currency. Nay, the Government ought to have attended to the suffrage first, and the currency afterward; but, although our forefathers, in their poverty, dedicated this country to liberty, yet we, their selfish sons, have learned the value of money first, and the value of men afterward.

Taking North and South together, there are sixteen states which possess the boon of negro suffrage. All the others are still without it. But why should one state exclude from the ballot-box a certain class of citizens, and another state invite to it exactly the same class? Such arbitrary caprice is unstatesmanlike, disgraceful, and pitiable. It bewilders foreign nations into doubting the equity of democratic institutions, and staggers all the world into a belief that republics are not only ungrateful but unjust.

The fourteenth amendment—which Congress offered to the South as the basis of reconstruction, and on which eight Southern states have been already readmitted—was a well-meant step in the direction of justice to the negro. But this much-lauded amendment fails to secure the very settlement which it aimed to fix forever; for this same amendment—which many persons innocently regard as having already placed the negro's rights on a rock of adamant, that cannot be shaken—nevertheless permits any Southern state to disfranchise its black citizens, whenever the state shall be willing merely to omit them from its basis of representation! This puts the political rights of the Southern negro into the hands of the Southern white! What is the consequence? A shepherd once delivered a sheep from the wolf's teeth, and then proceeded to butcher it. Whereupon the sheep exclaimed, "I saw you deliver me from the wolf; and now I see you act the wolf yourself" This is exactly like rescuing the negro from the slaveholder, to give him back to the rebel.

No! the fourteenth amendment, considered as a measure in the interest of the negro, stops far short of equity. The time has now come to supplement its incompleteness by a more bountiful provision of absolute justice.

With joy and rejoicing, we learn that Gen. Grant heartily favors the proposed new amendment; and that, without waiting to be President, he will use his influence as President-elect to urge it through Congress. If he shall fulfill this cheerful hope, he will earn for himself something like the affectionate gratitude which the nation pays to the unforgotten author of the great Act of Emancipation. Such an amendment, giving suffrage to all loyal men in the land, without distinction of color or race, will take rank among the most illustrious acts of human history. God prosper it to a speedy adoption!

LETTERS AND WOMEN.

WE have received several letters of inquiry in respect to our recent editorial article on "Female Suffrage in the Presbyterian Church." In that article we mentioned that such suffrage was practiced in the South Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, of which Dr. Spear is the pastor, and incidentally stated that this church had adopted the principle of *rotation* in its church officers. Some of our inquirers wish to know precisely what that principle is; others to what extent it is practiced in the Presbyterian Church; and still others whether it be consistent with Presbyterian polity, and, if so, how it practically works.

The first of these questions we answer by quoting one of the articles of the constitution of Dr. Spear's church: "The session of this church shall be composed of three or more ruling elders. The elders shall be divided into three classes. The first class shall retire from the session at the expiration of one year from the time of their appointment, the second class in two years, and the third in three. There shall be an annual election of one class of the eldership, to fill the place of those who retire from it. Elders once elected shall continue to be members of the session until their places are supplied by a new election; and the same individuals may be re-elected as often as their terms of service shall expire." The same principle applies to the deacons of the church. In both cases the term of service is not for life, but for a limited period.

As to the extent of this practice in the Presbyterian Church, we know that nearly all the churches of the Presbytery of Brooklyn are organized upon this principle. The First Presbyterian church, Dr. Spear's church, Dr. Cuyler's church, Dr. Duryea's church, and the Rev. Mr. Carpenter's church have adopted the principle of rotation. The same is true of some of the Presbyterian churches in New York, among which is the church of which Dr. Prentiss is the pastor. In other sections of the country, and especially in the "New School" branch, there are several churches on this basis.

That the principle is deemed consistent with Presbyterian polity is seen in the fact of its adoption by the churches named, and also in the fact of its allowance by the Presbyteries, Synods, and General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. This is good authority for believing that it is not anti-Presbyterian. The general usage is that of a permanent eldership; yet the other usage is increasingly coming into practice.

The practical working of the system is good, and only good. Dr. Spear informs us that in his church "it has worked like a charm for twenty-five years." Those who have tried the principle like it. In their judgment, it has great advantages over the other system. We are neither advocating nor opposing it, but simply stating the facts.

As to one other point referred to in some of these letters of inquiry, we repeat that we believe in female suffrage, both in state and church. It is woman's right, and she ought to have the fullest privilege in exercising it. She has the same interests to be guarded by its exercise that belong to the other sex. No man can argue the question of suffrage upon its intrinsic and essential merits in his own behalf, without furnishing just as good an argument for the same thing in behalf of woman. We believe that all church laws and all state laws ought to recognize the rights, and *all* the rights, of women as well men. The time is coming—yea, is fast coming—when mere usage and custom on this subject will bow to the supremacy of truth, and this will be a better dispensation for both church and state. If any man doubts whether the world moves, we recommend him to open his eyes.

THE COMING LIBERAL MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

THE situation of the Tory ministry in England may be likened to that of Angelo, in "Measure for Measure"; or, perhaps, of Christopher Sly, in the "Taming of the Shrew"; or any other occupant of a place he is not fit to hold, and the rightful owner of which is standing by waiting only for the proper time to announce his presence and resume his dignity. It may be considered certain that the Liberals will have a substantial, a large, indeed a triumphant, majority at the elections. The closest calculations promise Mr. Gladstone a following larger by some hundred or so than that of the present prime minister. This majority, too, is elected on the one distinct question of the Irish Church. The sole issue before the constituencies is the fate of that church. Therefore, when Mr. Gladstone knows what number of followers he has, the country knows the fate of the Tory ministry. At the last general election the Liberals also came in with a large majority; but the circumstances were very different. The Parliament elected was simply a Palmerston Parliament; that is to say, the majority were returned merely to support Lord Palmerston—in others words, to do nothing. The old constituencies were at that time under the full influence and glamour of Lord Palmerston's lotus-eating reign; and they merely asked that their representatives should follow the jovial, happy-go-lucky old prime minister, and trouble nobody about political changes. Almost immediately after the election Lord Palmerston died; and then Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone soon found that a Palmerston majority meant anything but a Liberal and reforming majority. The Liberal government and its reform-bill quickly went to pieces—broken up by the hostility and the desertion of men who were elected as followers of Lord Palmerston. Things are very different now. Every man elected by a Liberal constituency is sent to Parliament to help in the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment. Therefore, there is nothing rash in at once assuming that a majority for the Liberals means the immediate overthrow of the Tories.

The course of things will probably shape itself thus: After the elections, the new Parliament will be called together; and, when a speaker has been chosen, some prominent Liberal member (perhaps Mr. Gladstone himself) will bring forward a motion declaring that in the opinion of the house the policy shadowed forth in the Queen's speech is not satisfactory with regard to the Irish Church, and that therefore the ministry has not the confidence of the House of Commons. It is no rash assumption to take it for granted that the Tory government will not promise anything satisfactory in the speech from the throne. Doubtless, Mr. Disraeli will put into Her Majesty's mouth some vague promise of internal reform in the organization of the church itself; some suggestion of the retrenchment of this or that episcopal salary, the enlargement of a parochial district here and there—something interesting, doubtless, to churchmen and incumbents, but absolutely unimportant and unmeaning as regards the great national question raised by Mr. Gladstone. A long debate will follow, the Tories will put forth every effort of delay and evasion, will strive again to fire up the old "no popery" passion; all in vain—*venit summa dies*. The division comes at last; and then, if the Liberals have not terribly miscalculated, a large majority will declare that the house has no confidence in Mr. Disraeli. Even Mr. Disraeli cannot remain in office after this. He must resign. Of course, there was a time when an English minister did not feel bound in every instance to bow to the condemnation of a majority. Pitt used to take such votes without wincing, and without any notion of resigning. But he had the king to back him; and at that time the theory of the sovereign choosing his own adviser was still realized in practice. Now things are quite different. The Queen does not choose or attempt to choose her ministers; and, despite all Mr. Disraeli's inuendoes and pretenses, she has not, in any case, the slightest predilection for him or his counsels. So there's no help for it—he must go out. His day is done. His enemies prevail against him.

Mr. Gladstone becomes prime minister; and it may be assumed that Mr. Bright will take office with him. A Liberal ministry would now be hardly possible in England without Mr. Bright. The country will have him in office. Even the Tories now would call out for him. Mr. Bright will take office unwillingly. He is not in good health; his lungs are weak; his voice liable to fits of heavy hoarseness; this summer his hair suddenly turned a silver white. Many years younger than Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone, he is far more worn and blanched than either of these. He has worked too hard and too earnestly; he is permaturely old. At no time of his life would he have had much taste for the routine drudgery of office-work. Now he longs only for rest. Nor is it easy to find an office to suit him. The place perhaps most congenial to him, and in which he could do most good, would be that of secretary of state for India. He is master of the history, the resources, the necessities of India; some of his finest speeches developed a policy for the government of that country which is even now promising to come into actual practice. But it is difficult to see how Mr. Bright could hold an office which is called upon incessantly to order and direct frontier wars, and military expeditions, and other enterprises against which a soul like his revolts. Mr. Bright himself said to a friend this year that the common assumption that he would be secretary for India was no idle one. Some of our New York cotemporaries have assumed, on the faith of the Cable news, that Mr. Bright will probably become home secretary. But the work of the home secretary is very heavy and is full of harrassing detail; and our own impression is that the possibility of being called upon to order the execution of a condemned criminal would be enough to prevent Mr. Bright, an uncompromising opponent of the system of capital punishment, from accepting such a position. The office of chancellor of the exchequer is one which would, in many respects, suit him admirably; but the work is far too heavy. His friend, Mr. Milner Gibson, will doubtless again become president of the Board of Trade, as he was before; and, in any case, the place is hardly big enough to offer to a man like Bright. There is no reason why he might not become secretary for the colonies, and there is no obvious reason (except his own detestation of all sinecures) why he should not have some office like that of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which would give him a place in the Cabinet and nothing to do. If the Irish secretaryship were really an office for a statesman, as it ought to be, then Bright might well find a fitting place; and there he might regenerate a country and win back, by wisdom and justice, a deeply discontented people. But the Irish secretaryship is, at best, only a nursery for the training of young statesmen. It is too often a sham office altogether; a place for a man who is content with the giving of dinners, and the opening of balls, and the ceremonial duties of a mock court, where "ladies interpose and slaves debate." Surveying the whole field of choice, it seems to us that, if Mr. Bright must take office (and he will only take it if he cannot help it), the position of colonial secretary is, perhaps, the most likely to suit his inclinations.

It is said that Earl Russell will again be foreign secretary. We think this highly improbable. If he takes office at all, he will probably have some place without a portfolio; some position of supposed dignity, in which he can act, or seem to act, as adviser and mentor of the Cabinet. The Duke of Argyle and Earl Granville will, of course, have office. The Marquis of Hartington (in the House of Commons), a clever rising young man—who was put into office in order that he might be weaned from dissipation and coaxed into sowing his very wild oats—will doubtless be war secretary. The Atlantic Cable brought a report that Mr. Hugh Childers is to be chancellor of the exchequer. This is absurd. Mr. Cardwell would like to be chancellor of the exchequer, so would Mr. Goschen; one or the other will probably have the office. Mr. Stuart Mill ought to be secretary for India; no Englishman in Parliament knows so much about India. But it is doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone would have the courage to break away from the dukes and the traditions far enough to offer so great an office to so great a man. It is not improbable that the Duke of Argyle—a man with a good heart, and, for a duke, a remarkable intellect—may have the Indian office, if the division of places between the House of Lords and the House of Commons can be so adjusted as to admit of such an arrangement.

The one thing for which English Liberals must hope is that Mr. Gladstone may be able to get rid of the old Whigs. Earl Russell ought to have no work to do. Sir George Grey ought to be shelved. Nobody in particular wants Lord Clarendon. There are many men of growing ability, and young enough to have plenty of work in them, who have already been tried in minor places, and who might well be advanced to a leading position now. The country will expect to see such men as Mr. W. E. Forster and Mr. Stansfeld called to responsible office. Mr. Lowe will have to be pardoned for his heavy sins against reform, and summoned to reorganize the system of national education. If Mr. Gladstone has but the courage to recognize the fact, which he can hardly fail to perceive, that the day of the Whigs is done, and that the English Parliament is henceforward a popular and democratic assembly, he can open, whenever he wills it, a great chapter in the history of his country.

A FOOL OF QUALITY.

THERE was a novel famous in the last century, entitled "The Fool of Quality"; but the hero was called a fool only because he was so much wiser and better than the people he consorted with. The Marquis of Hastings, whose death has just come over the cable, was not a fool after this sort. His quality could not be gainsayed, and his folly was at least answerable to it. As far as long descent and lofty titles go, there were few nobler than he in the peerage of England. And there were few in or out of it of ignobler and more worthless life. A wretched and contemptible career was rounded by an early and miserable death. He inherited no less than seven of the most ancient baronies, dating from the 14th and 15th centuries, the earliest created by Edward II. He was one of only two or three noblemen who were peers of each of the three kingdoms. His grandfather, the first marquis, was a man of uncommon talent, and received his marquisate as the reward of his services as governor-general of India. He was at the battle of Bunker Hill, as Lord Rawdon, the second title of his father, the Earl of Moira in the peerage of Ireland; and he is to be seen in Trumbull's picture of the same. He afterward served at the South, and it was he who gave orders for the execution of Colonel Isaac Hayne, at Charleston, which, though according to the laws of war, would now be regarded as an act of unnecessary severity. Webster made a touching allusion to it in his reply to Hayne, who was a son or grandson of Colonel Hayne. In 1804 he married the Scottish Countess of Loudoun in her own right. He was a very prominent public man during the last half of the reign of George III. and the Regency, and he was an early friend of the poet Moore and a later friend of Scott. His son, the second marquis, married the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn in her own right. Some of our readers may remember the story of Lady Flora Hastings, daughter of the great marquis, whom Queen Victoria accused of unchastity—a charge completely refuted, but of which the poor young lady died. It was the first act that shook the Queen's popularity. It was thought that her brother, the second marquis, never recovered from the mortification and distress he underwent on her account.

The young man just deceased was but nine years old when he succeeded his elder brother—who died in 1851, at the age of nineteen—in the titles and estates. On coming of age, five years ago, he had a rental of four hundred thousand dollars gold, and four noble estates, two in England and one in each of the other kingdoms. A more splendid portion could hardly be imagined than that which this youth received by inheritance from his ancestors and ancestresses, stretching back for more than five hundred years. It was a responsibility which might well oppress a sensible man, and which a wise man would have accepted as a stewardship for the just discharge of which he was accountable to his family, to his country, and to his God. But this foolish lad only looked upon his inheritance as the means of personal indulgence; and in five years this magnificent property, the accumulation of centuries, had disappeared and left hardly a wreck behind. Having no tastes of a higher order, of which he had this unlimited means of gratifying, the necessity of excitement led him to the most ruinous species of gambling—the turf. Horse-racing, which has been styled the Olympian game of England, the favorite excitement of all ranks from the Queen to the costermonger, has become an organized system of swindling, which no honest man can touch without loss of money and peril to reputation. Into this abyss Lord Hastings flung his fortune and his character. His losses were counted by hundreds of thousands of pounds. One year he carried down to Newmarket a hundred notes of a thousand pounds each, which he paid away to meet his losses. To raise the sums necessary for his debts of honor, he had to mortgage his estates, and to borrow money at the most usurious interest of the Jews. In his attempts to recover himself, he was guilty of actions, or accused of them, such as ruined his character as a man of honor. And, finally, the crown of all his calamities, he was not able to pay his bets. This is the lowest depth of ignominy into which a sporting man can sink. His acquaintance was dropped by all men of his rank, and he had for associates only blacklegs to whose level he had reduced himself. Ruined in fortune and in character, the unhappy young man broke down in constitution, and died, apparently of old age, at twenty-six. He had sense enough to feel the enormous folly of his conduct but he had not strength of mind enough to try to recover himself. There was nothing left for him but to die.

Lord Hastings made a scandalous marriage, four years ago, with Lady Florence Paget, daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, who ran away with him, though she was engaged to another man. They had no children, and the marquisate and the earldom of Moira become extinct. The Scotch earldom of Loudoun descends to his eldest sister, the Lady Edith Hastings, and the seven baronies go into abeyance among all his sisters. The example of this young man, and that of the Duke of Hamilton, who is in much the same predicament, and of the late Duke of Buckingham, must have a damaging effect on the prestige of the British peerage. A bankrupt peer is the most contemptible of paupers. And the English people may serenely consider whether an institution which gives a potential voice in their affairs to such profligates and fools as these, because of their birth, is worth preserving. The House of Peers is doomed to fall in the due course of events; but its downfall may be much accelerated by the profligate folly of such men as these.

THE IBERIAN REPUBLIC.

IT is not yet quite fifty years since the great Bonaparte prophesied that Europe, before the expiration of that time, would be either Cossack or Republican. The first part of the alternative seemed much the more likely to come to pass than the last, at that time. One of these days, thanks to the latter half of it, and perhaps a day not beyond the personal knowledge of middle-aged men, the Napoleon prophesy may be looked upon as a very good one, as prophecies go. The Republican idea has spread very widely since Bonaparte was laid beneath the willows at Longwood, and is undoubtedly gradually leavening the public mind of the Continent. It was kept down by the armed hand for the first fifteen years after his fall. At the time of the Revolution of 1830, many earnest thinkers believed that a republic might well replace the overthrown despotism of Charles X. And it is by no means certain that one would not have then been established, if Lafayette had been thirty years younger. His weight, as is well known, was thrown into the scale of a limited and constitutional monarchy. And, perhaps, it was his epigrammtic statement that "the Duke of Orleans was the best republic!" that turned the balance in the favor of the Citizen King. Possibly, he was right; for the French never had so good a government before or since. But his threescore years and ten had its influence on his decision, doubtless; which might have been different had his life been a quarter of a century less. In 1848 the experiment had no fair trial, owing to the perjury and treason of the man to whose hands France in an evil hour had committed her destinies. Had Cavaignac been elected, the whole current of history might have been changed, and the French Republic one of its monuments.

The force and fraud of Bonaparte, however, has not been sufficient to trample out or to strangle the republican idea in France. It is still cherished in secret, and it is finding more and more expression through the elections. And it inspires multitudes of Italians and Germans as the ideal of a better state of things which is to replace the imperfect attempts at constitutional governments they have extorted from their sovereigns. But, of all the countries of Europe, Spain was the last place that the prophetic soul of Napoleon would have supposed it possible that such a revolution could be contemplated. Ferdinand VII. had extinguished inblood the dying embers of constitutional government there, and in a year or two after the setting of the star of Austerlitz the last desperate efforts to revive one were trodden out by the army of the Duc d'Angoulême, in the interest of despotism baptized with the name of order. All the later history of that distracted kingdom—the war of succession consequent on the arbitrary setting at naught the ancient Salic Law in favor of his putative daughter, the late queen, all the intrigues, personal and political, and all profligate, of the queen mother, and the reactionary unscrupulousness and abandoned private life of Isabella—all has seemed contrived to degrade the character of the people, and to make them fit only for slaves. Queen-ridden, paramour-ridden, priest-ridden, crushed by taxation, without free speech, without a free press, without free schools, with despotism masked under the forms of a representative government, Spain seemed to be comatose and moribund, dying without vitality enough to struggle against dissolution.

But it really looks now as if it were not impossible that the political regeneration of Europe might come out of the West—from the quarter and the people whence it was least looked for. For the establishment of a powerful republic on the ruins of an ancient monarchy in Europe would be the beginning of the end of the old state of things there. The possibility of the attempt being made grows stronger, and the idea which almost everybody rejected at first sight as chimerical is growing more and more familiar to men's minds. In the first place, there will be no external interference with the will of the Spanish people, should it take this direction. Were it not for Prussia looking at him from the other side the Rhine, it is very certain that Bonaparte would not suffer a republic to be set up in Madrid, any more than he did in Rome. There will be no molestation now from any quarter. In the next place, the difficulty of finding a king fit for the place may make the republic almost a matter of necessity. The legitimate heir to the throne—his father, the Infant Don John, having abdicated in his favor—is Don Carlos, styling himself Charles VII., which he would be if his uncle, the Count de Montemolin, and his grandfather, the Don Carlos of the War of Succession, and the next brother to Ferdinand VII., had worn the crown they were entitled to wear by the ancient laws of Spain. He is in his twenty-third year, and is said to be a young man of good character and excellent promises as to liberal government. But it is hardly possible that the Spanish people will ever take a Bourbon again upon their shoulders. It cannot be but that he is a bigoted Catholic; and it is next to impossible that he should not become reactionary under the influence of the priests. Spain will have none of him, if she be wise. Nor is there much more probability of her going a begging among the courts of Europe for some sprig of their family-trees to reign over her. Nothing remains, then, if a king she must have, but one elected from her own sons. Prim, and notably Espartero, have been named for the office. But the idea is preposterous. President one or the other may be; but king, never. The days of Bernadotte and Murat is past, never to return. No new dynasty can be founded in the last half of the nineteenth century. The divinity that should hedge a king must come from the prestige of long descent and hereditary reverence. Therefore, the idea of an Iberian Republic need not be rejected as an impossibility; for it may yet be one of the impossible things that have come to pass.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON, our excellent Chicago correspondent, and bishop of the great Western Sunday-school diocese is now in the East, attending Sabbath-school conventions.

—The Springfield *Republican*, alluding to our statement that, a majority of the Massachusetts legislatnre being in favor of prohibition, "the prohibitory system will therefore be enacted," says: "That's a stronger inference than any sensible man up in Massachusetts draws." The *Republican* may be right; time will show.

—The opening exercises of the Medical College of Howard University took place on the 5th inst., in the Congregational church, Washington City. Prof. L. C. Loomis delivered the address upon the occasion, in which he took care to state that the institution is to be open to all who seek its advantages, without distinction of race or complexion.

—We begin this week the publication of a series of six articles by the Rev. Dr. Spear, designed to present graphically (we might almost say pictorially) some of the most striking phases in the Life of Christ. It is against our usual custom, as it is against the genius of a newspaper, to publish a *series* of articles on any subject. But we believe our readers will abundantly justify us for our present departure from a good rule.

—In the case of Miss Lydia Becker, the London Court of Common Pleas has rendered a decision, in which all the judges concur, that the common law of England gives women no right to vote. We scarcely expected any other decision from this tribunal. It will, at the worst, only for a time impede the movement for woman's suffrage in England. That movement is founded in justice and makes its appeal to the intelligence of the nation, and it must triumph at no distant day.

—The Boston *Post*, the organ of Democracy in New England, is out for woman's suffrage. The Democratic leaders—some of them, at least—evidently don't mean to get caught on the losing side of "the next great question." Their experiences in fighting the battles of the slaveholders have taught them a lesson. Let us hope that the Democratic party will, upon this question, not wait to be driven, but come at once to the front; for in that case the victory would be speedily won.

—The Boston *Transcript* prints an extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated Nov. 10th: "The massacre of the Republicans lasted three days and nights. Night visits were paid to residences, and when the inmates were found absent the furniture was destroyed. It would take more than the size of this letter to describe the horrible deeds of blood which were committed in this city for the past six days. Quiet has, however, been restored—or, rather, the massacre has ceased for want of victims."

—Miss Blackwell, from Georgia, if we may credit the statement of "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat*, has come to New York, to collect from the sympathizers with the Rebellion the funds needed to disinter and permanently place in the cemeteries at Griffin and Jonesboro the remains of the Confederate dead now scattered throughout the state. Of course, the men who voted for Seymour and Blair are more likely to honor the Confederate than the Union dead. Well, "let the dead bury their dead."

—A gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio, who has traveled among the Indians, and noticed their love of bright colors, proposes to induce them to manufacture their own blankets. He asserts that when the Indian women adopt such employment the men will see the utility of wool-growing, which will then become their occupation among the valleys and mountains of the Far West. Through such industrial pursuits the Indians, it is believed, can be induced to supply the wool needed by the manufacturers.

—Rev. Charles Howard Malcom does not seem to be at all intimidated by the close-communion resolutions now being so fiercely passed by the various associations of his denomination. Upon a recent Sunday, being out of his own church at Newport, on account of repairs going on, he attended service at the Congregational church in the morning, and at the Methodist church in the afternoon; and upon each occasion assisted the pastor in the celebration of the ordinance of communion. As actions are said to speak louder than words, it is evident from this that Mr. Malcom does not intend to retreat from his position on the communion question.

—The lack of interest felt by the Jews of New York in their literary history and writings is remarkable. Their attempt to put Maimonides College, in Pennsylvania, on a secure foundation is very slow work, considering the wealth which Israelites possess, and which they expend freely on synagogues. That college is now begging, with little success, for a few pitiful scholarships. A Hebrew College Society was established a few years ago, in this city, under the auspices of Dr. Adler, which, it was hoped, would be the basis of a Jewish College in New York; but there seems to be too little interest in higher Hebrew education to warrant its establishment. A visit to the two Hebrew bookstores in the city only confirms this opinion. They are strangely poor in everything except primers, almanacs, prayer-books, and Bibles. Of the thirty Jewish ministers in the city, only three are able to address their congregations in English.

—We have had an interview, during the past week, with Col. Tappan, a member of the Indian Peace Commission. He assures us that the late and present conflicts with the Indians are all the result of bad faith on the part of the agents of the Government. All the Indians represented by those who have met the commission in council during the present year, together with those with whom Commissioners Auger and Cullen treated, numbering in all about 70,000, are at peace, carrying out the plans and purposes of the Commission, all having either gone upon the reservations set apart for them or being on their way to them. Col. Tappan says that this has been accomplished simply because the commissioners have been enabled by the Government, army, and people to carry out in a measure their part of the contract; while, on the other hand, the 5,000 or 6,000 men, women, and children of the Cheyennes, Comanches, Apaches, Arrapahoes, and Kiowas, whom the Peace Commission met over a year ago, are declared to be at war with the United States. Our army is operating on the Plains against them. This state of affairs has resulted from the failure of our Government to carry out its treaty agreements, and from the consequent necessity which compels the Indians to go upon the war-path as their only means of self-preservation and safety.

—In view of all the speculations and predictions now afloat in regard to the President-elect, it may be well to reprint his letter accepting the Chicago nomination. If it does not remove all ground of anxiety as to the conduct of his administration, it at least shows the folly of those who indulge the hope that he will turn his back on those who elected him, and adopt the policy of his opponents:

"In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May, instant, it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism; and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. *I endorse the resolutions.* If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to *administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere.* In times like the present, it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, *to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong*, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing; and a purely administrative officer should always be left free *to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.* Peace, and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. LET US HAVE PEACE.

"With great respect,
"your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT."

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29th, 1868.

—Gov. Brownlow's message to the Tennessee legislature exhibits a wisdom for which his unreasonable and prejudiced opponents will be slow to give him credit, but which they will find it difficult to obscure or disparage. It is common, even among a class of so-called Republicans, to speak of him as a fanatical and vindictive man, alike destitute of statesmanship and common sense; but a careful examination of his record as governor of Tennessee will furnish a sufficient answer to all these accusations. From the very beginning he has had a clear perception of the objects and spirit of the rebellion; and, while many wanting such knowledge, have weakly clamored for concession and compromise, he has had the boldness, as a magistrate, to pursue a course which has kept traitors and their allies at bay, and made loyalty in Tennessee triumphant over secession and rebellion. We firmly believe that, if the affairs of every Southern state had been under the control of men of his principles and spirit, the work of reconstruction would long since have been completed, and the Ku-Klux Klans never have been heard of. In the message to which we have referred, speaking of the present exclusion of rebels from the polls, and of the proposition to enfranchise them, he says there should be discriminations; they are not all alike culpable for the past nor untrustworthy for the future. To those who were involuntarily driven into the service of the rebellion, and who since its utter failure have given evidence that they accept the result in good faith, that they are good citizens, quiet and law-abiding, having strictly observed their parole, and that they will not use political power to proscribe and degrade those whom the war has emancipated and invested with the rights of citizens, the franchise might safely and wisely be extended. The extension should, however, be applied with suitable guards and checks, that advantage could not be taken of its liberality to the danger and harm of the state. The other class, who still remain hostile to the Government, he thinks should remain disfranchised for an indefinite period.

PERSONAL.

A FEW friends of Miss Alice Cary, wishing to testify their appreciation of her literary labors and their friendship for her as a woman, presented to her lately, through Mr. Greeley, the sum of one thousand dollars.

—Goldwin Smith arrived at this port more than a week ago; and, after seeing a few personal friends, went at once to Ithaca, to commence the duties of his professorship in Cornell University.

—Junius Henri Browne, a well-known New York journalist, has written a book, soon to be issued by the American Publishing Company, Hartford, entitled "The Great Metropolis: a Mirror of New York."

—Mrs. Chapin, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, preached in Rev. Robert Collyer's pulpit, in Chicago, a week ago last Sunday, making a very favorable impression. It was the first time that Chicago had witnessed such a sight.

—Nearly all the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been in this city the past week, attending the annual meeting of the General Mission Committee, over which they preside. That committee supervises the disbursement of over $600,000 this year.

—The term of Mr. Grimes, U. S. senator from Iowa, closes on the 4th of March next. His vote against impeachment will make his re-election as impossible as it is undesirable. Hon. James F. Wilson, one of the managers of the impeachment, will probably be his successor.

—Rev. Rufus Ellis, one of the editors of the *Religious Magazine*, and pastor of a Unitarian church in Charlestown, Mass., gives in the last number of that periodical his reason for leaving the late Unitarian Conference. The reason was that the conference was not sufficiently positive in affirming its belief in historical Christianity, while it conceded too much to "the left wing."

—Ex-Governor Tod died at his home in Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, a few days since, aged 63 years. He was one of the chosen presidential electors of the state. He was U. S. minister to Brasil under Polk's administration. He left the Democratic party after the rebellion broke out, and was elected governor by the Republicans in 1861. He was a man of great energy and unquestionable integrity.

—A Sardinian paper gives some account of Garibaldi. He is always calm, kind, and affectionate. He said recently, to a visitor: "I do not suffer so much, but I feel I am growing old. I am a weather-beaten hull, which has made many voyages: a plank is at one time wanting, at another a nail—always something; but an earnest will supplies all deficiencies; and, when the country may need the last timber of the old bark, I shall willingly make the sacrifice."

—Rev. John Douglass, D.D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., recently announced, through the daily papers, that he would preach on the following subject: "*The Past and the Future; or, an inquiry whether we live in worse times than our fathers.*" When it is remembered it was in his church that the action of synod was taken by which George H. Stuart was suspended from communion, one is curious to know what use he made of that fact in illustrating his theme.

—The President-elect, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Col. Badeau, and Gen. Dent, arrived in this city on Friday morning last, in the owl train from Washington, and went quickly to the Metropolitan Hotel. On Friday afternoon the President-elect took a ride with Mr. Bonner in the Central Park. On Saturday he went to West Point to see his son, returning to the city on Sunday afternoon. Here he will remain until Friday, partaking of the private hospitalities of citizens, but avoiding all public demonstrations. After that he may, perhaps, go to Boston.

—Although the dullness of deans and bishops is proverbial, Great Britain has one such dignitary, the Primate of Ireland, who, by right of his diocese, and by right of apostolic succession from his immediate predecessor, Archbishop Whately, sparkles with Irish wit. At a late church congress, held in Dublin, over which Archbishop Trench presided, and which had expressed its sentiments of approval or disapproval in rather more indecorous style than was the wont of the late Episcopal body which met in this city, the archbishop begged that the audience would forgive him, as himself born in the city, for the bull of asking them to *express* their assent by silence. A little later, a member read a paper advocating the establishment of monasteries by the church, which called forth a storm of disapproval, which was pleasantly quieted by the chairman, who observed that "the noes may be as pronounced as you please, as prominent as a Roman nose; yet it is not advisable that that feature should be a prolonged one."

—A friend in Greensboro, Caroline Co., Md., sends us some old papers, published on the "Eastern Shore" of that state, in 1833, and containing strong testimonies against slavery, written by Mr. Richard Chambers, a man who had the courage to brave the wrath of the slaveholders in the day of their supremacy, and who, we are glad to say, is now living to enjoy the triumph of a cause for which he labored and suffered so much. In every Southern state we presume there are men who, like Mr. Chambers, never bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery, but endured untold persecution for their fidelity to freedom. Thirty-six years ago it required no small amount of courage to write and speak against slavery even in the free states; how much more to do so in the states where slavery as a system was entrenched in law, custom, and public opinion, and where the slaveholders might almost murder them with impunity? The men who could be faithful in the face of such dangers and terrors are worthy of immortal honor; and we have no doubt that the labors and sacrifices of such, though their names even are unknown to those now upon the stage of action, were a great help to the movement by which slavery was extirpated from the land.

—A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, having visited Woodstock, Vt., the birthplace of Hiram Powers, sends to that journal an account of the sculptor's early life. He was one of a family of nine children; and, when 17 years old, removed with his parents to Cincinnati. They met with illsuccess amid the hardships of the frontier, and their support soon devolved upon Hiram. Then was shown how completely this man of art and of ideals is also a Yankee, ready to turn his hand to any work that comes to it. For a while he rode post through that section of the country, and again we find him the bill-collector of a clock-maker, the janitor of a reading-room, and the clerk of a grocer. But at length he was nearing the crisis of his life. A sculptor was in Cincinnati, modeling a bust of Gen. Jackson. One day this unsettled Yankee, with his jack-at-all-trades disposition and curiosity, entered the artist's studio. The proprietor was out; but there was the half-finished model and the clay beside it. Powers no sooner saw the work and the material than the thought occurred that he could do it just as well as anybody. He immediately formed a resolution to try it; and, for want of clay, procured a large quantity of beeswax, which he softened with oil to the proper consistency. He at once converted his room into a studio, and took for his subject the little son of his boarding mistress. For three long months he worked steadily upon that beeswax model, producing in that time as fine a likeness as he has ever since. And this was the beginning of his life as an artist.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

THE National Working-women's Association has been organized in New York. Susan B. Anthony being president, Mrs. Celia Burleigh vice-president, and Eliza Brown secretary. Such an association, wisely managed, may do a great deal of good; but, if it is diverted to the promotion of "strikes," it will do a great deal of harm to those women whom it will thus mislead.

—Mr. Isaac W. England, managing editor of the *Sun*, was attacked, one morning last week, before daylight, in Broadway, by two ruffians; and, but for his plucky and skillful resistance, would have been severely injured. Mr. England defended himself manfully, and would have succeeded very well in managing the two ruffians, had not two policemen interfered and attempted to arrest him for creating a disturbance. At last, all parties were taken to the nearest police station, and the two assailants of the editor held in $500 each for trial. The policemen should be broken for their conduct on the occasion.

—The Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, will, as usual, be open to the public on Thanksgiving Day. In the course of the afternoon and evening, several hundred children—about half the number belonging to their industrial schools—will be assembled to entertain their friends, and to be entertained at

Publisher's Notices.

HOWE'S
Sewing Machines.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On the first day of January next (1869) our offer to supply this justly celebrated sewing machine as a premium for new subscribers WILL POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN. Our friends, therefore, who desire to secure this valuable and almost indispensable piece of household furniture, must go to work promptly, or they will fail to supply themselves. There are thousands and tens of thousands all over the land who *mean* at an early day to have a first-class sewing machine. Such can now be furnished *for nothing*. We will present one to every person who will send us the names and money for *twenty-four new* subscribers.

☞ *NOW IS THE TIME TO WORK.* ☜

Our offer of "Our Young Folks" and Carpenter's book, "Six Months at the White House," as Premiums to Subscribers to THE INDEPENDENT, is still continued, although, for want of space, we are obliged to omit the Premium Notices usually published in this column.

AN OLD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.

THE following communication from the pen of Mrs. Cole (a daughter of the late George P. Morris) will be of value to those interested in the subject under discussion:

MR. MORRIS PHILLIPS:

Dear Sir:—In reply to the question you put to me the other day as to who made of sewing-machine I am in the habit of using, I would say that we still possess the "Grover & Baker," which has been in our family ever since that firm first commenced business—*the number of years being beyond my recollection*. Now, although the use made of it has been varied and hard, it has never, to my knowledge, needed any repair. I have no hesitation in advising you to give the Grover & Baker the preference, for we are satisfied (having at one time owned two other machines of different makers) that it will, better than any other, fully and faithfully perform all the tasks you may impose on it. Very sincerely yours,

MRS. GEORGE MORRIS COLE.

Home Journal.

PROMINENT among those who have practically demonstrated that success is for fellow-politicians and liberal advertising is H. T. Helmbold, of this city. To such an extent does this gentleman carry his confidence in this method of reaching the public that his contracts with the leading periodicals of the United States and Canada, he says, have had an aggregate of some hundreds of thousands of dollars within the last year alone. That the result of this enormous outlay has in nowise disappointed him is evinced by the unmistakable evidences of his material prosperity, not the least among which is his splendid drug and chemical warehouse, 594 Broadway, which, having been closed one week for repairs, was reopened last Wednesday evening. This establishment will now compare favorably with any similar one, even in this city, famed for its beautiful business structures. The work of refitting has evidently been confided to experienced and competent hands. We have not space to go into details; but must, nevertheless, greatly commend the general result as combining beauty and richness, without too much display of the tinsel order.

Success to enterprise, say we.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY OF BOSTON, by saving the expense of collecting agents, is enabled to give away in its work *all that is given to it*. Economy is its principle. Those who want the *whole amount* of their donations to go for benevolence will find this society's method *just the thing*.

THE "VERMONT SPRING WATER," advertised in another column, is one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. The representations of the proprietors may be relied upon.

1868.
GREAT PREMIUM.
HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

We have made a special contract with the Howe Sewing Machine Company to furnish their world-renowned machine as a

Premium for New Subscribers

TO

The Independent

during the present year. Any person who will send us the names of twenty-four new subscribers, at our regular subscription price (see terms on *first* page) will be presented with one of these celebrated machines, the lowest price of which is $60. It will be packed and shipped by express, or otherwise, as directed.

We simply want the names (with the money) of *twenty-four persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it; they may be sent one at a time, or all together; they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers*.

We will also give the Sewing Machine on payment of one subscription 24 years in advance, or two subscriptions 12 years in advance, or three subscriptions 8 years in advance.

Old subscribers, not in arrears, can in this way secure a Sewing Machine simply for the *use* of the money during the time specified.

All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of our paper NEXT AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE MONEY.

Remittances must be made by post-office money-order, bank-check, or express (paid).

The Howe machine embraces all the principles of Sewing by Machinery embodied in all the Sewing Machines now in use, and makes perfect work at the rate of 1,000 stitches a minute.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, *and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

Mr. Howe finally fixed upon what is now known as the "lock-stitch," as best for forming seams by machinery, and devised the mechanism for it. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric sewed, and interlocked in the center of it, and presents the same appearance upon each surface—a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It requires about two and a half yards of thread for each yard of seam; cannot be raveled, and when properly made is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed. Twenty years' use has demonstrated its excellence and adaptability to all kinds of sewing, from the lightest gossamer to the heaviest harness and upholstery.

Mr. Howe's patent covers broadly mechanism for sewing by machinery. His invention combines a grooved and curved eye-pointed needle, a peculiar shuttle, holding and feeding devices, thread-carrier, guide, etc. A loop of thread being thrust through the fabric by the needle, the shuttle carrying the lower thread passes through the loop, leaving a line of thread in it, which, being thus interlocked, is drawn into the fabric. A succession of these stitches form a seam. Many attempts have been made to evade this patent; but no devices have yet been found sufficiently novel and ingenious.

To give to the public the ripeness of this great invention, the Company have established a large manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., and furnished it with the most improved machinery and the best talent the country affords. In this factory is made every part of the Howe Machine and the needles used in them.

It is the aim of the Company to make the best sewing machines he world has ever seen, and to this end no expense has been or will be spared.

The machine offered by us as a premium is what is called the Leiter "A" machine, with a black walnut table and is warranted perfect in every respect. Any person of ordinary capacity can use it without the least difficulty. Every family should and now can have one of these machines with a very little effort. The subscribers necessary *can* be obtained at odd leisure hours, by man, woman, or child. Every poor family, living in part or whole by charity, may be made, in many cases, self-supporting by having a sewing machine. Clergymen have been instrumental in introducing thousands of sewing machines into poor families by simply *starting* a movement to obtain a club. This has often been done by a simple announcement from the pulpit that persons would be called on in the congregation to subscribe for a paper in order to obtain a machine for some worthy person.

Persons intending to take advantage of this offer, and sending the subscribers' names as they obtain them, will please state in each instance that they are sent on this account.

Reader, if your clergyman has no sewing machine, it is time for you to move. In one day's time, acting either alone or in concert with your neighbors, you cannot fail of success.

We have already given away nearly two thousand sewing machines; and have never heard the first complaint from any quarter. We are now ready to give away ten thousand more upon the terms proposed. Act promptly.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

"Our Young Folks,"
AND
"The Independent."

We will cause a copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for twelve months to be sent to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to any person who shall send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank checks, according to *terms* on the first page, always to accompany the order.

"*Our Young Folks*," as nearly every one knows, has been since its establishment the best Young Folks' Magazine published in this country, and has exerted a most powerful influence, not only upon its own enormous circle of readers, but also upon the characteristics and management of all other American juvenile magazines or newspapers—its style and success having been aspired to by many imitators. It now bids fair to be *the best juvenile magazine in the world*, embracing the widest range of subjects, the highest class of illustrations, and the most distinguished contributors that any one periodical could possibly sustain. The volume for 1868 will contain articles from the best and greatest writers of America and England, chief among whom stands CHARLES DICKENS, who has *never* before been enlisted in such a cause. Among the list of supporters will be found LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, LOWELL, Mrs. STOWE, Miss MULOCK, BAYARD TAYLOR, Miss CRAIK, Dr. PALMER, Mrs. DIAZ, "AUNT FANNY," and many others of the most eminent writers, whose articles will be illustrated by the best artists on both sides of the Atlantic. Music, full-page engravings, steel plates, and colored pictures will diversify the volume; and each number will contain the favorite elements of "*Round the Evening Lamp*," "*Our Letter Box*," and a *Shakespearian Picture Puzzle*; thus more than retaining the high place which "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" holds in the affections of the boys and girls of America.

Address all remittances to

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SIX MONTHS at the WHITE HOUSE,

(359 PAGES,)

to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to ANY PERSON who will send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank-checks, according to terms on the first page, always to accompany the order.

The invaluable book we now offer as a premium for new subscribers will give a better insight into the almost perfect character of President Lincoln than any other which ever has been or ever will be published. While its author, Mr. Carpenter, was in Washington, painting that masterpiece of art, "The Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation"—a picture which will live in the history of this country as one of the most valuable ever put on canvas—he was in daily intercourse with the President, and took notes of everything which transpired. He was a great admirer of the man and of his rare, peculiar gifts. Possessing a remarkable tact for reproducing everything of interest which he saw and heard, Mr. Carpenter, at our solicitation, after the terrible murder of the great and good man, determined to present a portion of his rich treasures, thus most providentially obtained, to the public through the columns of THE INDEPENDENT. All those contributions are embraced, with much other new matter, in this volume. Tens of thousands of our readers can testify as to the great value of those remarkable contributions. They were read with the deepest interest by all, and are now a most important part of the history of the Great Rebellion. No person can properly appreciate Abraham Lincoln until he has carefully read every line of this intensely interesting volume. The book should be in every library and on every center-table in the nation.

All remittances to be made to

HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
P. O. Box 2787, New York.

NOTICES.

BIBLE-SCHOOLS FOR AMERICAN CHILDREN.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION is in pressing need of immediate aid in its great work of establishing and supporting Sunday-schools in the destitute places of our land. It pleads for the sake of Christ and the children.

During the months of June, July, August, and September, sixty-two missionaries were employed. The full returns of some of these are not at hand; but reports received from fifty-five missionaries show 501 new schools organized, having 5,445 teachers and 31,128 scholars; besides 1,374 schools revisited and aided, having 18,971 teachers and 108,909 scholars.

They visited, religiously, 9,326 families, and distributed 3,595 copies of the Scriptures, etc., etc.

The extension of this patriotic and Christian enterprise is most urgently demanded, especially in the vigorous and enduring West, and in the desolated and impoverished South, where whites and blacks alike claim true Christian sympathy and help.

The faithful laborers of the society must be paid. Libraries and elementary books must be given, largely.

Our National Thanksgiving is at hand. Shall not this National society receive a Thanksgiving blessing for the children of this country?

Contributions may be sent to L. KNOWLES, 1122 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, or to GEO. S. SCOFIELD, 800 Broadway, New York.

DONATION VISIT ON THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, 39 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Several hundred children from the Industrial Schools under the patronage of the American Female Guardian Society to be present. Services in the chapel at 2 and 7 o'clock P. M. Dinner served at five o'clock for the children. The institution open to visitors. Table to be spread for the sale of useful and fancy articles. Come and see.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—WOODS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10th, in this city, by Rev. J. M. Howe, Wm. H. Morgan, Esq., of New York City, to Geraldine Woods, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Woods, of Iowa City, Iowa.

BEEBE—SMITH.—In Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 10th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Gillette, Thomas S. Beebe, of Hartford, Conn., and Annie L., daughter of Joseph E. Smith, Esq.

WHEELER—KNOWLES.—At Potsdam, N. Y., Oct. 13th, by the Rev. H. C. Rigg and Rev. P. V. S. Rogne, Charles H. Wheeler, Esq., and Frances S., daughter of Hon. H. L. Knowles, all of Potsdam.

POND—NEWELL.—At Winona, Minn., Oct. 26th, by Rev. Geo. M. Steele, Edward H. Pond, to Clinton Iowa, and Mrs. Frances E. Newell, of Worcester, Mass.

DIED.

HUMPHREY.—At Norfolk, Conn., 6th inst., James Humphrey, aged 80. The remains were interred at Greenwood, Monday, the 9th, in the burial-lot of his father, the late Hon. James Humphrey.

PARSONS.—In this city, on Monday, November 9th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Joseph O. Brown, Ezekiel W. Parsons, M. D., of Colchester, Connecticut, aged 83 years.

FOSTER.—At Dummerston, Vt., on Monday, Nov. 2d, Rev. Benj. F. Foster, in the 54th year of his age. He labored 18 years in Salisbury, N. H., and 21 years in Dummerston.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC
LINEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Three Cord Silk Finish

AND

Six Cord Soft Finish

Spool Cotton.

The latter particularly adapted for Sewing Machines, as will be seen by the following certificate from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.:

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
625 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 2d, 1866.

We beg to call the attention of the public and our Agents to the NEW SIX CORD THREAD of the WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO., which we have thoroughly tested, and find superior to any other in the market.

Good Thread is essential to the successful working of Sewing Machines, and we have always endeavored to recommend it. The WILLIMANTIC COMPANY has made special efforts to excel, and has expended a MILLION OF DOLLARS in building and organizing a New Factory. Now, with improved machinery, it has produced a success exceeding our highest hopes, and furnishes a new Six Cord Thread which we commend to our Agents and all purchasers and users of Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Geo. S. Moulton & Co.,
Sole Agents in New York,
101 CHAMBERS ST.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATION of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, thus:

TRADE MARK for ELECTRO-PLATE. GORHAM MFG CO. STAMPED ON BACK OF EVERY ARTICLE.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plates.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

COMMUNION SERVICES.

In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty of the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs, showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO.,
No. 20 John street, New York.

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

The organization of a Manufacturing Department on our premises enables us to produce the finest work, in great variety, at lower cost than ever before; and we wish our friends to enjoy the benefit. Communion Ware at a discount to Missionary Churches.

LUCIUS HART M'F'G CO.,
4 and 6 Burling Slip, foot of John st., N. Y.

WARD'S SHIRTS

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free every where.

THE CASH CAN BE PAID TO EXPRESS COMPANY ON RECEIPT OF GOODS. Corner of Broadway and Union Square: also 387 Broadway.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall st., New York,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, IN GOLD, COIN, OR CURRENCY, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

Vermilye & Co.,
Bankers,
Nos. 16 & 18 Nassau st., New York,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING

7-30 TREASURY LOANS.

ALL SERIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Returns made to Correspondents without Delay, and on Favorable Terms.

WALTER T. HATCH. NATHL. W. T. HATCH.

W. T. Hatch & Son,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 34 Wall Street, N. Y.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Coupon and Registered.
U. S. Five-twenty 6 per cent. Bonds.
U. S. Ten-forty 5 per cent. Bonds.
U. S. Seven-thirty Treasury Notes.
U. S. One-year Certificates.
U. S. Compound Interest Notes.
And all classes of Government Issues.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, AND OTHERS RECEIVED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits subject to Check.

ORDERS IN

GOLD, RAILWAY STOCKS, AND BONDS

Promptly Executed at the Stock and Gold Exchange.

MME. JUMEL'S MAMMARIAL BALM AND DEVELOPER improves the bust physiologically. Depot, 867 Broadway. Send 15 cents for pamphlet.

OUT OF THE OLDEST AND BEST MAKERS.

REDFIELD & RICE.

4 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

No goods but purchases are so liable to deceive as

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The slightest wash of silver will finish up, and to the store be as good as the best. Look well to the maker.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS

we have made one *regular standard grade of goods*, and placed our name on each piece of ware as our guarantee of its quality. The consequence is a steady and increasing demand for our trade-mark from the best trade, and an unsullied reputation with consumers.

A written guarantee given with each purchase, if requested.

CHURCH, TEA, AND COFFEE SETS, AND URNS, CASTERS, CAKE-BASKETS, AND FRUIT-STANDS, ICE PITCHERS, SALVERS, AND WINE-STANDS.

No. 4 Maiden Lane.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 28 and 25 Nassau Street. Organized under special charter from the State of New York.

CAPITAL - - - $5,000,000.
50,000 Shares, $100 Each.

DIRECTORS:

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PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New York;
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GEORGE CONANT, Secretary;
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier Nat. Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer;
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 *miles at once, between the following ports, viz:*

	Population.
Canton,	1,000,000
Macoa,	60,000
Hong-Kong,	250,000
Swatow,	200,000
Amoy,	250 000
Foo-Chow,	1,250,000
Wan-Chu,	200,000
Ningpo,	400,000
Hang-Chean,	1,220,000
Shanghai.	1,050,000
Total,	5,910 000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $300,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade; besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company proposes erecting land-lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions;* and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance, commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2.50 each, commencing December 1, 1868, on application to

Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall st., New York.

THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New York.

DREXEL WINTHROP & Co., Bankers, 18 Wall street, New York.

Messrs. DREXEL & Co., Philadelphia.

Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & Co., New York.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Washington D. C.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.

Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & Co., Boston.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.

THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.

Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

G. F. DAVIS, President of City National Bank, Hartford, Conn.

W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Ins. Company, Providence, R. I.

W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 28 and 25 Nassau st., New York

FROM COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF OCT. 2, 1868.—Fine Silver-Plated Ware, of elegant design and finish, can be bought by families direct from the manufacturer, if they will take the trouble to step out of Broadway. Mr. J. L. Harison, No. 74 Maiden Lane, offers a very high and varied stock of PINE TEA SETS, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Trays, Table Casters, Butter Dishes, Fruit and Berry Dishes, Card Receivers, Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, Flower Vases, Wine stands, Cups, Goblets, etc., etc., at full twenty per cent. below Broadway prices. His stock of Table Cutlery is also very extensive, and well worth examination.

Boys' and Men's CLOTHING AT RAYMOND'S,

NOS. 121, 123, 125 FULTON ST.

STOCK IS LARGE, NEW, AND UNRIVALED FOR CHEAPNESS.

NONE BUT WELL-MADE GARMENTS OFFERED.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO EVERY PURCHASER.

ONE OF THE
BEST INVESTMENTS.
THE
First Mortgage BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.

900 Miles Completed.

A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.

1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.

2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped; and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The bonds pay six per cent. in gold, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. The earnings from the through business will be immense. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.*

13. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists, and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed; and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds will find it to their advantage to do so at once.

The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at 6 per cent., from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New York

AT THE

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau street;

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street; and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1st, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, N. Y.
NOVEMBER 1st, 1868.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 12 WALL ST., N. Y.,

BUY, SELL, or EXCHANGE, and keep constantly on hand for delivery, all issues of U. S. Bonds.

GOLD COIN and COUPONS Bought and Sold at market rates.

Orders in Miscellaneous Stocks executed on Commission.

REMOVAL.

U.S. Trust Company
REMOVED TO
49 WALL STREET,
FIRST FLOOR.

Capital and Surplus - - - $2,000,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

JOHN A. STEWART, President,
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

TRUSTEES.

PETER COOPER, D. H. ARNOLD, ROYAL PHELPS, DANIEL S. MILLER, JAMES SUYDAM, THOMAS SLOCOMB, SHEPHERD KNAPP, JOHN J. PHELPS, A. F. WHEELWRIGHT, CHARLES F. BILL, WILLIAM TUCKER, WILSON G. HUNT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, EDWIN B. MORGAN, CLINTON GILBERT, JOHN JACOB ASTOR Jr., DANIEL D. LORD, EDWARD JONES, GEORGE T. ADEE, SAMUEL SLOAN, JAMES LOW, CYRUS CURTISS, SAMUEL NELSON, ERASTUS CORNING, JAMES S. ARMOUR, JOHN CASWELL.

WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO act as Agents for the MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Apply in person or by letter to LATHAM EMERY & Co., General Agents, No. 73 Cedar street, N. Y. City.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE.

THE IMPERIAL CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR

WAS CONFERRED ON THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

Grover & Baker SEWING MACHINES,
AT THE
Exposition Universelle,
PARIS, 1867.

Salerooms at 495 Broadway, New York, and in all the principal cities of the world

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
PARIS, 1867.
WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Awarded, over Sixty-two Competitors
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM,
A GOLD MEDAL,
for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture.

CONSUMPTIVES, READ!
DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM has proved more successful than all other remedies known for the permanent cure of all the early stages of CONSUMPTION. Those who doubt this statement can find ample proof in the pamphlets accompanying the medicine.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 23 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS,

CONTINUE TO MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S
Solid Silverware,

embracing all the NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA, and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons, and Knives, of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING, and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY, and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

TIFFANY & CO.,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,

Invite particular attention to their large and varied stock of

Silver-Ware,

comprising

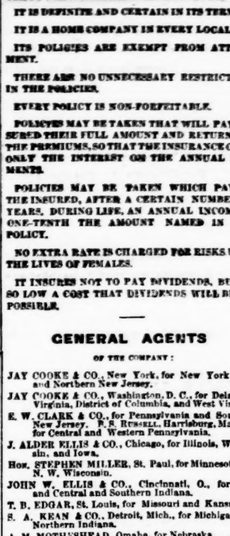
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES, TEA SETS, PRESENTATION PIECES, PRIZES,

and many smaller articles particularly appropriate for

WEDDING GIFTS, ETC., ETC.

TIFFANY & CO. claim for their ware superiority in quality, style, and finish to that made by any house in this country. Specimens taken from their general stock, and lately exhibited in Paris, obtained for them the only award ever made by a foreign medal to American manufacturers of silver ware.

Designs and estimates furnished upon application; and sent to any part of the United States.



NATIONAL LIFE
Insurance Company
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress.

Cash Capital - - - $1,000,000,

PAID IN FULL.

Branch Office:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

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To which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman of Finance and Executive Com.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

IT IS A NATIONAL COMPANY, CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS, 1868,

IT HAS A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF $1,000,000.

IT OFFERS LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

IT FURNISHES LARGER INSURANCE THAN OTHER COMPANIES FOR THE SAME MONEY.

IT IS DEFINITE AND CERTAIN IN ITS TERMS.

IT IS A HOME COMPANY IN EVERY LOCALITY.

ITS POLICIES ARE EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.

THERE ARE NO UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS IN THE POLICIES.

EVERY POLICY IS NON-FORFEITABLE.

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN THAT WILL PAY INSURED THEIR FULL AMOUNT AND RETURN ALL THE PREMIUMS, SO THAT THE INSURANCE COSTS ONLY THE INTEREST ON THE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

POLICIES MAY BE TAKEN WHICH PAY TO THE INSURED, AFTER A CERTAIN NUMBER OF YEARS, DURING LIFE, AN ANNUAL INCOME OF ONE-TENTH THE AMOUNT NAMED IN THE POLICY.

NO EXTRA RATE IS CHARGED FOR RISKS UPON THE LIVES OF FEMALES.

IT INSURES NOT TO PAY DIVIDENDS, BUT AT SO LOW A COST THAT DIVIDENDS WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE.

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OF THE COMPANY:

JAY COOKE & CO., New York, for New York State and Northern New Jersey.
JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C., for Delaware, Virginia, District of Columbia, and West Virginia.
E. W. CLARK & CO., for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. P. S. RUSSELL, Harrisburg, Manager for Central and Western Pennsylvania.
J. ALDEN ELLIS & CO., Chicago, for Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa.
Hon. STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, for Minnesota and N. W. Wisconsin.
JOHN W. ELLIS & CO., Cincinnati, O., for Ohio and Central and Southern Indiana.
T. B. EDGAR, St. Louis, for Missouri and Kansas.
S. A. KEAN & CO., Detroit, Mich., for Michigan and Northern Indiana.
A. M. MOTHERSHEAD, Omaha, for Nebraska.
JOHNSTON BROTHERS & CO., Baltimore, for Maryland.
NEW ENGLAND GENERAL AGENCY,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
F. A. ROLLINS and W. E. CHANDLER, } of the Board of Directors.
J. P. TUCKER, MANAGER.
No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, State st., Boston.

☞ LOCAL AGENTS ARE WANTED in every City and Town; and applications from competent parties for such agencies, with suitable endorsement, should be addressed to THE COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENTS ONLY, in their respective districts.

Carpets for the Millions.
"VIENNA CARPET."

The Vienna Carpet—cheap, handsome in pattern, and brilliant in colors—is intended for all classes, especially for the neat, tidy, and *economical*. They are strong and durable, and a room can be carpeted below the cost of any other goods.

They are manufactured under a patent by the Vienna Carpet Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, solely made by them, and are for sale in all carpet-houses. When buying or shopping, inquire for and see them.

The attention of the proprietors of hotels and boarding-house keepers is particularly called to them. Just the thing for watering-places.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., Franklin street, Sole Agents for New York.

HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., and LEONARD, BAKER & CO., Agents for Philadelphia.

HOW A DECLINE IS PRODUCED.

Pure blood makes us well; bad blood makes us sick. Vapors from poorly-digested food in the blood are condensed upon the various organs, and serve to make them grow or repair their waste. Organs made with a greater or lesser proportion of such materials cannot be sound. If the bad condition of blood continues but for a few days or weeks, the body will be out of sorts; and, if it continues, the whole of the body will in time be renewed with imperfect blood, and the health bad. It is to a decline—popularly called a consumption.

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Book Table.

IF, YES, AND PERHAPS.*

To write a short story requires a peculiar art. Few men possess it. There is no room for long and magniloquent descriptions. There is no opportunity for the unraveling of an intricate plot, nor for the gradual development of character. And yet plot, character, and description must be there. The writer must be able to do as Darley has done in his illustrated Margaret—suggest rather than tell the story by a few brief outlines, and leave the reader to fill it up with his own imagination. Of all short story writers in America Mr. Hale is probably the most successful. His "Man without a Country" is almost without a parallel. Without a word of truth, it seemed to have not a word of fiction in it. And doubtless not a few readers will learn for the first time in the perusal of this book that this "fiction founded on fact" has for its foundation the facts "that Aaron Burr sailed down the Mississippi in 1805, again in 1806, and was tried for treason in 1807," and that the rest is fictitious. It is not only, however, the singular air of truth with which Mr. Hale invests his "impossibilities" (in which respect he is rivaled only by De Foe and E. A. Poe) but the healthful moral tone which pervades them and the genuine, genial, and yet always refined and good-natured humor which animates them. He never moralizes. No one would suspect him of being a minister. But his best stories always have a purpose in them—a purpose which makes itself *felt* all the more that it is not seen. You imagine that he is feeding you on sugar-plums. He is all the time giving you a sugar-coated pill. No one can read his "Children of the Public," despite the unnaturally absurd *denouement*, without a new sentiment of contempt for the grumblers who are forever complaining of their luck, and never employing to the full their resources. Even in turning the meeting-house into a night's shelter for a houseless one, he awakens a new though curious kind of regard for the church which thus hospitably entertains an angel unawares. And his "Man without a Country" was a most potent testimony against Northern treason when it was most needed. Potent because, by a most simple device, it illustrated the value and worth of the country, and what it would be to be without one. It has strange power to bring to the light of consciousness that patriotism which, though existing, has a way, like some plants, of hiding its blossoms beneath the soil, so that their discovery is a surprise. We have known that story, when read in school from the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, to draw tears from the eyes of young men who but a few months later answered the call for "three hundred thousand more." On the whole, we may safely say that this book contains the best collection of short stories which has been issued from the American press for many a day; and that we cordially commend it to every brain-wearied man who feels the need of some occasional light reading, but can never secure the time or muster the heroic patience to attack a novel.

* IF, YES, AND PERHAPS. Four Possibilities and Six Exaggerations, with some Bits of Fact. By EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: Tickner & Fields.

BIBLICAL COMMENTARY ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. By C. F. KEIL, D.D., and F. DELITZSCH, D.D., Professors of Theology. The Twelve Minor Prophets, in two volumes. By CARL FRIEDRICH KEIL, D.D. Translated from the German by the Rev. JAMES MARTIN, B.A., Nottingham. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

These two volumes enrich Clark's Foreign Library. Even were Henderson's Commentary on these "Minor Prophets" a great deal better than it is, there would no less be a call for a translation of this best of the German attempts at their exegesis. On the New Testament the student finds abundant aid. The shelf on which he places the commentaries is overflowing. But on some parts of the Old Testament there is but a meager array. How many pastors own a commentary on the Chronicles or on Ezekiel, unless it be as part of some Scott or Henry, which they have inherited from the pious minister or deacon of the last generation? We then rejoice in a critical commentary on these prophets that is accessible to the English reader. While Prof. Cowles's commentary will be sought by the lay Christian and the Sabbath-school teacher, the pastor ought to be satisfied with nothing less than Keil on the Minor Prophets.

Before giving up the name of their firm, which has become as classic as that of the Sosii, who polished with pumice-stone the parchments of Horace, TICKNOR & FIELDS have been early in the field with their illustrated holiday books. We simply give their names here, as we hope before Christmas to notice more at length their illustrations, with those of others of their class. THE POETRY OF COMPLIMENT AND COURTSHIP is issued in a new edition, illustrated by the National Bank Note Company. Dickens's CHRISTMAS CAROL has elaborate illustrations, drawn by S. Eytinge, Jr. The engravings for Tennyson's LOCKSLEY HALL are by W. J. Hennessey. The engravings of the two last volumes are by A. V. S. Anthony. THE FLOWER AND THE STAR is more juvenile; and not only are the illustrations drawn and engraved by W. J. Linton, but the stories prove that he wields a pen as easily as a graver.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

A Text-book of Natural Philosophy: an Accurate, Modern, and Systematic Examination of the Elementary Principles of the Science. Adapted to use in High Schools and Academies. With 174 Illustrations. By Le Roy C. Cooley, A. M., Professor of Natural Science in the New York State Normal School. 12mo, pp. 318. Charles Scribner & Co., New York.

The Thorough Bass School. An easy and progressive course for acquiring a practical knowledge of rudimental harmony, especially adapted to the wants of those desirous of learning to play or write church music, accompaniments, songs, choruses, etc. Written for the piano-forte or organ. By W. Ludden. Root & Cady, Chicago.

The Nursery Series of Stories and Pictures. The Sick Doll: The Child's Auction; the Great Secret, and other stories. Three volumes, each with more than 100 illustrations by Oscar Pletsch, Harrison Weir, Hammatt Billings, and others. Square 16mo, pp. 128 each. John L. Shorey, Boston.

Clark's First Lessons in Geometry, objectively presented, and designed for the use of Primary Classes in Grammar Schools, Academies, etc. By Bernhard Marks, Principal of Lincoln School, San Francisco. 12mo, pp. 136. Lyon, Palmer, Blakeman & Co., New York.

Arctic Explorations in the Years 1853, '54, '55. Second Expedition, in the Schooner-Built Advance, Illustrated with Photographic Portraits of the Author, Officers, and Crew. By Elisha Kent Kane, M.D., U. S. N. Charles W. Shields, D.D., of Princeton College, N. J. 8vo, pp. 776. R. W. Bliss & Co., Hartford, Ct.

Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Selected from published and unpublished discourses, and revised by their author. In two volumes. 8vo, pp. 494 and 468. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

Gleanings after Truth. A Life Journey from New England Congregationalism to the One Catholic and Apostolic Church. By Joshua Huntington. 16mo, pp. 167. Catholic Publication Society, New York.

The Holy Communion: its Philosophy, Theology, and Practice. By John Bernard Dalgairns, priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri. Third edition. 16mo, pp. 440. Cath. Publication House, New York.

Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men. By William Ladeze, D.D., Pastor of Mission Square Church, New York. 12mo, pp. 300. Am. Tract Society, New York.

Hattie May; or, Way of Doing Good. By Mrs. S. R. Dafter. 18mo, pp. 96. Am. Tract Society, N. Y.

Lizzy Lockett; or, Life and its Aims. 12mo, pp. 262. Presbyterian Publication Committee, Philadelphia.

The Mirage of Life. Square 16mo, pp. 204. Am. Tract Society, New York.

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PROSPECTUS OF

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS,"

For 1869.

This Magazine will Hereafter be Under the Immediate

EDITORIAL CONTROL OF

J. T. TROWBRIDGE and LUCY LARCOM.

In announcing the arrangements made for this Magazine for the coming year, the Conductors feel no little satisfaction in being able to lay before their young friends so inviting a list of attractions as are named below. The personal intercourse of four years with young people all over the land has given the Conductors of this Magazine an opportunity for forming an intelligent opinion as to the kind of entertainment they should set before their readers; and they believe that the coming volume will not only be more attractive than any volume of any other juvenile ma[illegible], but more than usually comprehensive and practical in its scope and character.

THE STORY OF A BAD BOY, BY T. B. ALDRICH,

forming the narrative of a boy's life and experiences in an ancient New England seaport, will be the leading Serial Story in "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for the year 1869. The picturesque legends and traditions of the town, and the eccentric characters peculiar to every New England village, form the background upon which the author has traced the career of a genuine Yankee lad, whose animal spirits and healthy love of mischief lead him into innumerable amusing adventures. The Bad Boy is a close study from life, and will be recognized at once, by every one familiar with the species, as a faithful delineation. He is a fresh character in American juvenile literature, which is overcrowded with unnaturally good boys. The Editors would not have it inferred that Mr. Aldrich's *Bad Boy* is in any way a vicious one, or even a *very* bad one. Rambles in the woods, perilous adventures on the river, snow-ball battles, holiday sports, episodes of school-life, a boy's theater, a boy's club, and a boy's love affairs, are among the materials out of which Mr. Aldrich has woven one of the most sparkling and entertaining stories ever laid before our young friends.

It is the opinion of the Editors that when "THE STORY OF A BAD BOY" is completed, a year hence, and the hero, Tom Bailey, makes his exit from the pages of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS," a feeling of regret will be experienced by every reader. It will then be seen that Tom, to use the words of the author, "was not such a very bad boy," after all.

GARDENING FOR GIRLS.

This highly interesting and important serial story has been written by the AUTHOR of that popular work, "Six Hundred Dollars a Year," and is intended to convey, in an entertaining form, hints to young girls as to a useful disposal of their time, and to give valuable assistance in the study of Botany, serving the purpose for them which was answered for boys in the admirable serial, "Farming for Boys."

HOW TO DO IT.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE will contribute, under the above title, a series of papers, written for the practical instruction of grown-up boys and girls, and of our very young men and women, in the methods of life. They will include suggestions as to the way—How to Talk; How to Read; How to Write; How to Travel; How to Act in Society; and How to Work.

THE WORLD WE LIVE ON.

Under this title MRS. PROFESSOR AGASSIZ will give a series of papers, explaining in a familiar way many of the phenomena observed in the world about us. She will tell us of the coal-deposits, found but beds of fossil ferns on the surface of the earth. She will also explain the way in which the coral insects construct islands in the ocean—relating particularly how these little insects have through unnumbered years built up the whole State of Florida. She will also tell us how and why earthquakes occur, and describe some of the more noted ones in history. In short, it will be her aim, by calling attention to some of the more suggestive and well-known phenomena of Nature, to lead the minds of the young to the contemplation of the way by which Infinite Wisdom has built up the world.

These papers will be written especially for young people, and prepared with the sanction of PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

THE GREAT NAVIGATORS, VOYAGERS, AND DISCOVERERS.

MR. JAMES PARTON will contribute a number of Biographical Sketches, taking as his subjects the lives and adventures of some of the most eminent navigators and discoverers, dating from the introduction of the mariner's compass. These will include Prince Henry of Portugal, Diaz, Vasco da Gama, Magellan, Columbus, John and Sebastian Cabot, Champlain, Hudson, and others.

The Editors congratulate their young readers that in these adventurous journeys they are to be accompanied by so genial and entertaining a companion as MR. PARTON. The study of geography will gain a fascinating interest from his account of those voyages of discovery by which Oceans, Continents, Islands, Races, and People before unknown, were brought to light.

AMERICAN HISTORY

will be represented in articles by MR. J. H. A. BONE. These will include "The Mound-Builders of the West," "The First New England Thanksgiving," "Salem Witchcraft," "King Philip's War," "Père Marquette and the Mississippi Explorations."

HUMAN BEES.

MR. TROWBRIDGE will describe for young readers some of the more important and interesting branches of human industry. His first paper will be upon GLASS-MAKING, for the preparation of which he has visited some of the largest manufactories in the country; and he is therefore able to give a full account of the curious devices employed in making and working this material.

Coal-Mining, Ship-Building, Watch-Making, and other equally attractive branches of industry, will be treated in this series of papers.

NATURE AND OUT-DOOR LIFE

will be treated in articles now in course of publication by the author of "The Seven Little Sisters," to which others will be added by MR. W. F. G. SHANKS, who has already prepared papers upon the FIRE-DAMP, WRECKS and WRECKING, etc., and by MR. CHARLES J. FOSTER.

DECLAMATIONS.

Feeling the importance of securing for the Magazine *Declamations* of an entirely fresh character, the Conductors have arranged with Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, author of "Spartacus" and "Lillus," to furnish several new ones. The first of these, "Hannibal at the Altar," will appear early in the year.

DIALOGUES.

MR. EPES SARGENT will furnish a number of new DIALOGUES adapted to School Exhibitions and Private Representations.

ACTING CHARADES.

Each number of the new volume will contain an ACTING CHARADE, prepared expressly for young people by S. ANNIE FROST, the best American writer of such pieces.

MRS. STOWE, MRS. DIAS, MISS MULOCH, MRS. WHITNEY, MISS CHOLLET, MRS. AUSTIN, MRS. WELLS, MRS. THAXTER, MISS PHELPS, MRS. WEEKS, MISS PRESCOTT, "Sophie May," and others, will continue their pleasant contributions, and their names are an assurance that articles for the special benefit of girls will not be wanting in the Magazine.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Illustrations will remain under the charge of MR. ANTHONY, and no pains or expense will be spared to supply the best which can possibly be obtained. Special prominence will hereafter be given to FULL-PAGE PICTURES.

ROUND THE EVENING-LAMP, AND OUR LETTER-BOX.

These departments will be enlarged and improved. The editors will endeavor through these Departments to give encouragement and advice to their young friends, and they cordially invite communications from all their readers.

EDITORIAL CHATS.

The Editors will reserve in each number a space for Familiar Chats with their young readers about books, pictures, games, work, and any topics of interest that may be suggested.

The Conductors of "Our Young Folks," being fully sensible of the great interest felt by parents and educators in the cause of juvenile literature, will give their best endeavors to make their Magazine worthily answer all reasonable demands in this direction. They will hope to make it such a means of instruction and entertainment that it will be indispensable to every household.

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The Farmers' Column.

HOW GOOD FARMERS SAVE MONEY.

They take good papers, and read them.

They keep accounts of farm operations.

They do not leave their implements scattered over the farm, exposed to rain, snow, or heat.

They repair their tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction-sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is "cheap."

They see that their fences are well repaired, and their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows, or grain-fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

They plant fruit-trees well, care for them, and of course get good crops.

They practice economy by giving their stock good shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten, or mouldy.

They do not keep tribes of cats and chirling dogs around their premises, who eat up more in a month than they are worth in a life-time.

Lastly, they read the advertisements, know what is going on, and frequently save money by it.

Successful farming is made up by attention to *little things*. The farmer who does it best earns his money with best appreciation, and uses it with best results. Such men are the "salt of the earth."

ST. JOSEPH, MICH., Oct. 30th, 1868.

EDITOR OF THE FARMERS' COLUMN:

Dear Sir:—I find in your always interesting Agricultural Column, of the date of Oct 23d, the following words:

"Michigan appears to be a Mecca for many who aim to combine health and the culture of fruit for Chicago and Western markets; but where there are the most conveniences there lands are high—$300 to $500 per acre."

As this conveys a wrong impression, will you allow me to correct the statement, and add a few words in relation to the value of this locality for fruit-growing.

Wild land, easily accessible, say four miles from the steamboat-landing or harbor of St. Joseph, can be had for $100 per acre. Farms already planted can be had from $200 to $1,000 per acre. Twenty-acre farms, *well managed*, are producing $3,000 to $5,000 per year.

Every variety of fruit is produced here; but this is the only region north of Central Illinois where peaches, Lawton blackberries, and the red varieties of raspberries are reliable. Thus, again, Chicago is without exception the best market for fruit in the country, as its numerous railroads, extending all over the Northwest, furnish an abundant outlet for all the fruit that can be raised in this region.

Then water transportation of only six hours places the fruit in Chicago in as fine condition as if grown there.

This year there has been shipped 600,000 baskets and boxes of peaches; 35,000 bushels of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries; tons of grapes; and pears, plums, cherries, quinces, and apples in great quantities.

The soil, though sandy, is very productive, the climate healthy, the people intelligent and industrious.

L. P. HASKELL.

THE HOP FEVER.

THE hop fever has at last exploded, and in the State of Wisconsin has proved so great a failure as to be disastrous to many farmers who had neglected other crops for the cultivation of hops. A correspondent of the *Wisconsin Farmer* thus says:

"From *one* station alone (Kilbourn City) were shipped last spring roots enough to plant *twelve thousand acres!* I asked my neighbor, who lives right opposite my house, about two weeks before hop-picking, how he thought his hops would yield, and what he would contract them for. His reply was that, if the most responsible insurance company on earth were that day to offer to insure him a ton per acre, and fifty cents per pound for the whole crop of 5½ acres, he wouldn't pay a quarter per cent. for the policy. That man picked only about half his yard, and was to-day querying whether he wouldn't have made money to let the whole go unpicked; for he couldn't get a shilling (12½ cts.) a pound for the best of his harvest.

"The hop-louse has this year ruined nearly or quite half the hops in the state. I have only seen *two lots* that I would *last year* have graded as 'prime.' Two buyers and one brewer told me to-day that they had only seen *one* sample of perfect. There are to-day several thousand acres of hops in Sauk County, all testifying in their unpicked, blighted blackness, as they rattle in the autumn wind, that their ruin was wrought, even as by a deadly plague or a simoom, all in a few hours. I have wrought in hop-fields, and seen hops, looking fair as I left them at night, ruined next morning. I believe some two thousand farmers in Wisconsin will in a year from now be doing just what I saw a very shrewd man and extensive raiser doing to-day—selling hop-poles for firewood."

WHEN TO MANURE TREES.

INQUIRY is often made as to the frequency and amount of manuring or cultivation for trees. The answer must be, Act according to circumstances. The question again recurs, How shall we know what our soils need? The answer is, Observe the results of growth. An examination or analysis of the soil will be of little use. But the trees will tell their own story. If the soil is so rich that they make annual shoots of two or three feet or more in length, without any cultivation or manuring at all (which, however, is rarely the case), then it will be needless to give additional care. The annual growth is the best guide to treatment. There are very few ample or other orchards which, after reaching a good bearing state, throw out annual shoots more than a foot and a half long, and many not half this length. The owner may lay it down as an unalterable rule that, when his trees do not grow one foot annually, they need more manuring or cultivation, or both. By observing the growth, he can answer all questions of the kind referred to without difficulty.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

TO RID FRUIT-TREES OF THE CANKER-WORM AND CATERPILLAR EFFECTUALLY.—*One Application Sufficient.*—Bore with a half-inch bit into the body of the tree to the depth of two inches, and pack the hole full of calcined sulphur, and stop tight with a short plug, sawing it off even with the bark of the tree. Do this in the month of February. When the sap starts, it will be carried into the circulation, and prove fatal to the worms as soon as they commence feeding upon the foliage. The remedy will not succeed applied at any other season. Applied as directed here, it will not fail, and will not injure the trees. I have tried it, and know whereof I speak.

Query.—Will not the same remedy apply when shade-trees are infested with other troublesome worms?

Plum trees set in a yard by themselves, and the ground under the trees made the feeding-place for pigs, will not suffer from *curculio*.

HENS.—Wm. F. Elmer, of Fulton, N. Y., asks "whether an underground cellar, with suitable light and ventilation, will be a good mode for wintering hens. We reply that, if the cellar is dry, with plenty of light, free range for the hens, free air, and reasonable warmth, that it will answer very well indeed. It will be better still if the light comes from the south side; and Mr. E. must remember to give his poultry a free run frequently, and not confine too many in close, unventilated quarters. If the cellar is damp, or cold, or without light, he will get no eggs, and very likely lose his hens. A warm location has as much as anything to do with inducing hens to lay regularly. See that they have plenty of water, gravel, sand, shells, or lime.

Macmillan's Magazine says that everybody who has eaten donkey has pronounced it excellent. Its flavor is said to resemble turkey, though the color is considerably darker. This animal is a very clean feeder, sleeps hardy, and subsists easily at little cost; and it seems within possibility that donkeys may be reared on the poorest commons, not only as beasts of burden for the use of the poor, but as a luxurious addition to the larders of the rich. Are our foreign friends ready to conduct their proposal?

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Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

NEW YORK January 25th, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867..... $7,329,015 75
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867..... 2,838,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums..... $10,169,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867..... $7,597,138 16
Losses paid during the same period..... $4,224,764 61
Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... $1,305,885 52
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks..... $6,894,485 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise:.... 2,175,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages 210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at..... 393,414 82
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 2,333,453 27
Cash in Bank..... 373,374 02
Total Amount of Assets..... $13,198,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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TO AGENTS.

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RETURN PREMIUM PLAN,

(*Originally devised and first carried into operation by this Company,*) as one of the most satisfactory methods of Life Insurance yet offered to the public.

By this method of Insurance the amount of the Policy is secured simply by the temporary deposit of the annual premiums, which are returned in full, together with the amount assured, to the holder of the Policy when it shall become a claim upon the Company.

EXAMPLE.

Should a person, aged 30, insure for $10,000, paying an annual premium of $255, and die during the first year thereafter, his representatives would receive from the Company $10,255. Should the insured live to pay ten annual premiums, or $2,550, his policy would be good for $12,550; and so on.

Attention, however, is especially directed to this method of Insurance in connection with the "Ten-Year Non-forfeiture Plan." The rates of premium on this plan, in addition to being very considerably *lower* than those usually charged by *Mutual* companies, will not only secure the proportionate amount of the policy usual under this system, in case of discontinued premiums, but also a *similar proportion of the premiums paid up to the time of discontinuance.*

EXAMPLE AND COMPARISON.

By the MUTUAL plan, at the age of 30, and of a policy for $10,000, an annual premium of $523 40 will secure:

After	two payments,	or $1,016 80	a paid-up policy for	$2,000
"	three "	1,570 20	" "	3,000
"	four "	2,093 60	" "	4,000
"	five "	2,617 00	" "	5,000
"	six "	3,140 40	" "	6,000
"	seven "	3,663 80	" "	7,000
"	eight "	4,187 20	" "	8,000
"	nine "	4,710 60	" "	9,000
"	ten "	5,234 00	" "	10,000

By the plan of the "UNIVERSAL," taking the same age and a policy of the same amount, an annual premium of $431 will secure:

After	two payments,	or $862	a paid-up policy for	$2,172 40
"	three "	1,293	" "	3,587 90
"	four "	1,724	" "	4,882 65
"	five "	2,155	" "	6,077 50
"	six "	2,586	" "	7,571 60
"	seven "	3,017	" "	9,111 90
"	eight "	3 448	" "	10,763 40
"	nine "	3,879	" "	12,491 10
"	ten "	4,310	" "	14,310 00

The *whole* premium paid being returned in case of death any time while the policy is in force.

A clause is inserted in the Policy issued by the *Universal* in which these results are *distinctly specified and guaranteed.*

No other description of policy offers equal opportunities of successful canvassing with the above.

The *Universal* is in a sound and flourishing condition.

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EDWARD WOOD,
CHARLES R. SWORDS,
JOHN F. UNDERHILL,
ROB'T LINDLEY MURRAY,
FRANCIS T. WALKER,
WILLIAM HUBBARD,
JOHN H. DRAPER,
JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
JAMES M. DRAKE,
JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON,
AUGUSTUS TABER,
JOHN W. GERARD,
ISAAC W. RUSHMORE, Brooklyn, L. I.
NATH. B. WEED, Darien, Ct.,
WM. H. WILLIS, New Hamburgh, N. Y.,
GEORGE INNIS, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
ROBERT BOWNE,
CHARLES T. GOODWIN,
SIDNEY WINTRINGHAM,
EDWARD MARSHALL,
ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE
ISAAC H. ALLEN,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,
EDMUND TITUS,
CHARLES BELLOWS,
REUBEN H. UNDERHILL,
JOHN T. WILLETS,
A. B. WETMORE,
ROBERT B. ROWLAND,
SANDFORD R. KNAPP, Peekskill, N. Y.
JAMES BIGLER, Newburgh, N. Y.,
DAVID MOORE,
EDWARD C. JONES, New Bedford, Mass.

No Restriction on Travel, except in the Tropics.

Policies Incontestable after Three Annual Payments, except in case of Fraud.

This Company offers as great inducements to those PAYING THEIR PREMIUMS ALL

IN CASH

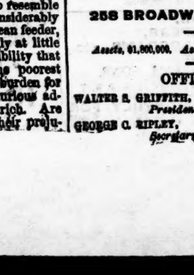
as any in the country, at the same time giving them the privilege of availing themselves of the

LOAN,

should the necessity arise.

ALL POLICIES ARE NON-FORFEITING AFTER THREE YEARLY CASH PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE.

The Progress of this Company is Shown by Table the Annexed:



For General or District Agencies apply to the offices of the Company, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street, N. Y.

☞ Liberal Commissions to experienced Agents.

"This corporation (The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States) can be said to mark and distinguish the commencement of the recent astounding progress in the business of Life Insurance."—WILLIAM BARNES, Superintendent of N. Y. Ins. Department, Report, 1868.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 92 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WM. C. ALEXANDER, *President.*
HENRY B. HYDE, *Vice-President.*
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, *Actuary.*
JAS. W. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Cash Assets, - - $8,000,000.

Annual Premium Income, $5,000,000.

Sum Assured (New Business) during the year ending January 31st, 1868,

$47,020,134.

IT ISSUES ALL DESIRABLE NON-FORFEITING POLICIES

on a Single Life, from $250 to $25,000.

All Profits Divided Among Policyholders Annually from the start.

IT IS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED, AND, FOR ITS YEARS,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World!

☞ To secure a Policy in the Equitable, apply at the office, No. 92 Broadway, N. Y., or to any of the Society's Agents throughout the United States.

☞ Agents wishing to represent the EQUITABLE are invited to make application for appointment, by letter, to the New York office.

WIDOWS'

AND

ORPHANS'

BENEFIT

Life Insurance Co.,

OFFICE.

No. 132 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS

$1,000,000.

PREMIUMS, POLICIES, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH!

ALL POLICIES ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE AT END OF SECOND YEAR AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Average Dividends have been to date as follows:
ON LIFE POLICIES, OVER 20 PER CENT. IN CASH.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES, OVER 32 PER CENT. IN CASH.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

ROBERT A GRANNISS, Sec'y.

THE BERKSHIRE

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

Excellent opportunities for Agents. Good canvassers wanted on liberal terms.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.
102 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000 00
SURPLUS..... 1,512,622 50
CASH ASSETS..... $2,012,622 50

THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1852, '58, '59, '60, '61, and '62, are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.

A. A. LOW.....A. A. Low & Brothers.
JOHN D. MAIRS.....David Dows & Co.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.....S. B. Chittenden & Co.
LORING ANDREWS.....Loring Andrews & Sons
CARLOS COBB.....
WM. T. COLEMAN.....Wm. T. Coleman & Co.
WM. H. SWAN.....Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
WILLIAM T. BOOTH.....Booth & Edgar.
CHAS. M. CONNOLLY.....Connolly & Co.
WILLIAM V. BRADY.....
GEORGE W. LANE.....Geo. W. Lane & Co.
CHAS. CONRY TABER.....C. C. & H. M. TABER.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.....S. B. Chittenden & Co.
HENRY C. BOWEN.....Henry C. Bowen.
AURELIUS B. HULL.....Palmerston, Hull & Co.
JAMES FRASER.....Fraser, Major & Co.
WILLIAM M. VAIL.....
HIRAM BARNEY.....Barney, Butler & Parsons.
LAWRENCH TURNURE.....Moses Taylor & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY.....Sheppard Gandy.
GEORGE GRISWOLD.....N. L. & G. Griswold.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER.....Sawyer, Wallace Co.
THOS. CHRISTIE.....President Washington Life Ins. Co.
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.....E. E. Morgan & Son.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.....
URIEL A. MURDOCK.....President Continental Bank.
D. H. ARNOLD.....President of Mercantile Bank.
CHARLES LAMSON.....C. H. Marshall & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM.....Late Brigham & Parsons.
WELLINGTON CLAPP.....Late Clapp & Kent.
BRADISH JOHNSON.....Johnson & Lazarus.
JOHN CASWELL.....John Caswell & Co.
HENRY F. SPALDING.....Spalding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN PAINE.....
JOSEPH BATTELL.....Edeston, Battell & Co.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON.....George S. Stephenson & Co.
GEORGE MOELE.....E. Pavenstedt & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS.....Richards & Collins.
JOHN H. RAHLE.....Late Carl G. Rahlman.
HENRY EYRE.....
CHARLES H. BOOTH.....Charles H. Booth & Co.
EDWARD MARTIN.....Crasin & Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN.....H. B. Claflin & Co.

CYRUS PECK Secretary.

HOME

Insurance Company

Offices No. 135 Broadway, New York, and 151 Montague St, Brooklyn.

Cash Capital - $2,000,000 00
Assets July 1, 1868 - - 3,730,991 60
Liabilities - - - - - 126,488 15

Desiring to deal directly with its Customers, this Company will hereafter make a rebate from the Premium on Risks in the City, equal to the Commission heretofore paid as Brokerage.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. P. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
P. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

SECURITY

INSURANCE COMPANY,
119 Broadway, N. Y.

ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1868, $1,477,677 12.

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A. P. HASTINGS, President.
W. B. BUCKHOUT, Vice-President. FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.
MARSHALL HARTSON, Ass't Secretary

METROPOLITAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

243 Broadway, New York,

ISSUES ALL THE VARIOUS FORMS OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES AND ANNUITIES.

Reasons why Insurers should prefer this Company.

1st.—Its rates are low.
2d.—It affords absolute security.
3d.—All its Policies are Non-forfeitable.
4th.—All its Policies are Incontestable.
5th.—It does not limit travel.
6th.—It allows a loan of one-third of the Premium.
7th.—It allows thirty days' grace in payment of Premium.
8th.—It loans four-fifths the value of Policy for payment of future Premiums.
9th.—It declares Dividends annually.
10th.—Ratio of Assets to Liabilities not exceeded by any Company of the same age.
11th.—The Policies are "Registered" in the State Insurance Department at Albany, if desired by the applicant.

JAMES R. DOW, Pres't. ELIAS H. JONES, Vice-Pres't.

AGENTS WANTED.—Enterprising men of ability and good character can secure territory by applying promptly for the same. No communications, however, will be noticed unless accompanied with evidence of the above requisites.

THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

F. S. Winston, President,

Furnishes Insurance Combining the Advantages Offered by all Other Companies, with Unequaled Financial Security.

Office, Broadway and Liberty Street New York.

ASSETS,

OVER $25,000,000 IN CASH.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY Vice-President.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
P. SCHROEDER, Ass't Secretary. LEWIS G. LAWTON, Ass't Actuary.

Applications for Insurance or for Agencies may be made to the following

GENERAL AGENTS.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware, 400 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. B. MERRELL, General Agent for Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, Detroit, Mich.
L. SPENCER GOBLE, General Agent for New Jersey, 239 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
HALE REMINGTON, General Agent for Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, Fall River, Mass.
H. S. HOMANS, General Agent for Pacific Coast, 424 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
JAMES A. RHODES, General Agent for Southern New York, No. 157 Broadway, New York.
O. F. BRINER, General Agent for Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, and Maryland, 21 South street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN G. JENNINGS, General Agent for Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN T. CHRISTIE, General Agent for Northern New York, Troy, N. Y.
STEPHEN PARKS, General Agent for Western New York, Troy, N. Y.
FRANK H. LITTLE, General Agent for Long Island and Staten Island, 189 Broadway, New York.
BENJAMIN D. KENNEDY General Agent for Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, Louisville Ky.
S. J. SCOVIL, General Agent for the Eastern British Provinces, St. John, N. B.
JOHN W. NICHOLS, General Agent for Connecticut, 201 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.
FAYETTE P. BROWN, General Agent for Vermont, Rutland, Vt.
AMOS D. SMITH, 3d, General Agent for Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.
CLINTON B. FISK, General Agent for Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, St. Louis, Mo.
HENRY H. HYDE General Agent for the City of Boston and Vicinity, 55 State street, Boston, Mass.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New York.

Erastus Lyman, - - - President.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary. E. W. DERBY, M.D., Consulting Physician.

Assets nearly - - - - - - - - - $3,500,00.
Annual Income for 1867 - - - - - - 2,050,0.

POLICIES ISSUED IN 1867 - - - - - - 10,383.
TOTAL AMOUNT INSURED OVER $50,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED FROM $1,000 TO $25,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE.
EVERY DESIRABLE FORM OF POLICY ISSUED.
NO RESTRICTIONS IN POLICIES AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE IN ANY PART OF THE CIVILIZED SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
FREE PERMITS TO EUROPE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING VESSELS SAILING FROM PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RAILROAD CONDUCTORS, ETC., AND MANY OTHER ADVANTAGES NOT OFFERED OR ALLOWED BY OTHER COMPANIES.

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE HOME OFFICE, 112 BROADWAY, OR TO ANY OF THE BRANCH OFFICES OR GENERAL AGENCIES, AS BELOW.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Home District for States of New York and Northern New Jersey....H. LASSING, Superintendent and Manager, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Western, Chicago, Ill., for States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan....RICHARD BAXTER, Manager.
Southeastern, Baltimore, Md., for States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and District of Columbia.....JOHN A. NICHOLS, Manager.
Southern, Savannah, Ga., for States of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.....AARON WILBUR, Manager.
Southwestern, New Orleans, for States of Louisiana, Southern Mississippi, and Texas.....H. C. PAXSON, Manager.
Mississippi Valley, Memphis, for States of West Tennessee, North Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas.....S. R. CLARKE & CO., Managers.
Pacific San Francisco, for Pacific Coast States.....G. T. SHIPLEY, M.D., Manager.

GENERAL AGENCIES:

New England States.....N. T. MERRITT, Boston, Mass.
Pennsylvania (German Department).....PAUL & HAGMEYER, Philadelphia, Pa
Pennsylvania (American Department).....BROWN & JEFFERYS, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ohio.....GEORGE WILKINSON, Springfield, O.

WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company,

155 Broadway, New York.

CYRUS CURTISS, - - President.

Cash Assets, - $1,500,00.00.

THE UNITED STATES

LIFE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.

Home Office, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

This Company offers all the advantages of any in the Country, with the following entirely NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES:

1. Its rates of Premiums are the *lowest* of any other Mutual Company, and equal to 20 per cent. *Dividend in Advance.*
2. All policies non-forfeiting after *two annual payments*, and on terms guaranteed in the same.
3. It gives the assured a weekly compensation in case of Disabling Accident.
4. Its dividends are declared annually and are available in cash one year after they are declared.
5. Its dividends are *not derived* by non-payment of Premiums on the Policy, but will be used to *pay the Premiums and continue the Policy in force.*

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH AGENTS.

OFFICERS:

EDMUND C. FISHER, President. JAMES GOPSILL, Vice-President. J. B. CHURCH, Jr., Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

EDMUND C. FISHER, President.
E. L. KENNEDY, Pres't. Bank of Commerce, N. Y.
Hon. W. A. NEWELL, Ex-Gov. of N. J., Allentown, N. J.
H. M. ALEXANDER, Alexander & Green, 30 Ex. Place, N. Y.
JAS. M. HALSTEAD, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co., 46 Wall st., N. Y.
JAS. GOPSILL, Ex-Mayor of Jersey City.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier Bank of Commerce, N. Y.
J. W. SCRANTON, Jr., Scranton, Jersey City.
S. S. MORGAN, Jr., 97 Park Row, N. Y.
WM. C. HALSTEAD, Counsellor-at-Law, N. Y.
SAM'L COLGATE, Colgate & Co., 55 John street, N. Y.
SAM'L BARNUM, Barnum & Co., Jersey City.
H. A. COURSEN, 31 Van Nostrand & Co., 119 West st., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

112 and 114 Broadway, N. Y.,

IS ONE OF THE

OLDEST INSTITUTIONS

of the kind in America, having been chartered in the year 1841, and commenced business in May, 1845.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OVER $10,000,000.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS, JANUARY 1, 1868, $1,642,425 59.

During the twenty-three years of its existence this Company has issued policies upon the lives of more than

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS,

and has paid in losses $5,000,000 to the families and representatives of those who have deceased while members of the Company.

Special care in the selection of its risks, strict economy, and a safe and judicious investment of its funds, emphatically characterize its management.

Policies are issued in all the forms which experience has indicated as favorable to the assured, and can be made payable at a specified time during the lifetime of the assured, or at death. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

THE PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS

will be seen in the following statement:

	Assets.	Increase of Assets over previous year.
1864 -	$3,658,755 55 -	$1,005,217 63
1865 - -	4,881,910 70 - -	1,223,164 15
1866 - -	6,727,816 65 - -	1,845,896 95
1867 - -	8,774,326 01 - -	2,046,509 36
Total Increase - - -	$6,120,788 02	

This increase of over **Six Million Dollars** in the Assets during the past four years has been attained, notwithstanding that nearly **Two Million Dollars** for losses, and over **One Million Dollars** for Dividends, have been actually paid out during that period.

Ten-Year Non-Forfeiture Plan.

The system popularly termed "The Non-Forfeiture Plan" was originated and first presented to the public by this Company, in their well-known **"Ten-Year Non-Forfeiture Policy,"** in the year 1860; and its perfect adaptation to the wants of

SHALER'S FAMILY SCALES

Are Indespensable to the Housewife.

Three sizes are now offered, weighing 12 lbs., 25 lbs., and 50 lbs. AGENTS AND THOROUGH CANVASS-ERS are finding profitable employment. More agents may be wanted. Send for Pamphlet, containing descriptive price-list, etc.

ALVAH BUSHNELL, General Agent, No. 32 Courtlandt street, New York.

OTIS SAFETY HOISTING MACHINERY.

OTIS BROS. & CO., No. 309 Broadway, New York.

C. O. D.—READER, IF YOU want to buy a genuine Waltham Watch, in solid gold and silver cases only, and do not want to be swindled by dealers in spurious watches, procure a circular (sent free), containing valuable information on watches. M. E. CHAMAYAN & CO., 47 Liberty st., N. Y.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,

23 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

One of the Largest and Richest Assortments in the City.

FRENCH CLOCKS,

BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES,

Fans, Gilt Jewelry,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

PARIS FANCY GOODS,

RICH JEWELRY AND WATCHES.

Financial & Commercial.

MONEY MARKET.

AFTER a fortnight of troubles in the money market, with constantly increasing pressure for all classes of borrowers, and dismal foreboding, which produced an unusual degree of blueness on Friday last, there was a sudden and wholly unlooked-for let up on Saturday, which produced the most violent fluctuations on the Stock Exchange which have been experienced in many years. There was a sudden ease in loans, and the rates fell to 6 per cent., with considerable anxiety to lend at that rate. And, when the nature of the bank statement became known in the afternoon, there was an eager desire to buy all kinds of stocks, which produced a wild excitement in Broad Street. On Friday Erie sold down to 35; and on Saturday it leaped up rapidly, until at the close of the day it sold at 58, a rise of 18 dollars in a few hours. New York Central, which had been sold down to 114½, rose to 123, to the great consternation of the shorts in that stock, who will not fail to put it to 130 whenever they attempt to cover. Most of the other speculative stocks rose from 2 to 6 per cent., Pittsburgh and Cleveland exhibiting the greatest degree of activity and firmness. The Northwestern stocks rose rapidly, and so did Rock Island. The parties who have been engaged in the locking-up process, and so successfully produced a scare in the money market, have been extraordinarily successful, and must have made heaps of money by their operations. It is a great scandal that such things should be done, and apparently by the aid of banking institutions, which should have been depended upon to prevent them. But the business men of Broad Street now understand the methods by which money may be made scarce; and to know how it is done ought to be sufficient to prevent its injurious effects. While it is known that there is just as much legal money at the command of the public when these artificially created panics occur, as when the rate of interest runs down to 3 per cent. on call loans, there ought to be no uneasiness felt as to the future. If we were doing business on a specie basis, as we probably shall not be for many years to come, money might at any moment be made scarce by the shipment of coin to Europe; but, so long as we are doing business on $650,000,000 of greenbacks and national bank notes, which can never be sent abroad, there can be no such thing as a pressure for money, except for a very brief period. To sacrifice stocks, or any other kind of securities, except from absolute necessity, is sheer folly. It is only necessary to wait a little, and prices will be recovered.

Government bonds are in good demand again, and likely to go higher.

Gold sold down to 132½, but rose again to 136½ on Monday.

The suddenness of the let-up in money on Saturday did not fully develop its effects until Monday, when the upward movement became impetuous, and the Stock Exchange and the whole street was a whirl of excitement. On the strength of telegrams from London, Erie rushed up to 62, and fell off again to 49, vibrating for the rest of the day between that point and 52. The reports of the street go to show that the former "speculative element" sold short of Erie to a very large amount at 37.

New York Central was largely sold short by its long proprietors to friends, who have been carrying it for six months past, under the expectation of getting the long-looked-for extra-dividend. They became impatient; and, disregarding the Commodore's advice to his friends not to be in too great a hurry, they let their stock slide all the way down from 119 to 114, and now they find themselves short of it when it has risen again to 124. Some of them are looking about as blue as indigo over it.

The whole market was very buoyant; but there is a considerable margin yet to be covered before stocks get back to the point from which they receded last month.

The Secretary of the Treasury is not so much talked about since the ease in the money market returned; and, as he must be pretty constantly employed from now until the 4th of March in settling up his accounts, and preparing for the new tenant of the department which is to succeed him, he will not be likely to attempt to regulate the business of the country any longer, or to dictate to speculators and merchants the extent to which they shall carry their operations. Congress will probably limit the operations of the head of the Treasury to his proper office, hereafter; and, whether justly or unjustly, we do not much think that for the future there will be so many anxious inquiries as to what course the Government intends to pursue—whether it will sell gold or bonds, or contract or expand the currency. These are important questions, which no officer of the Government can ever be safely trusted to regulate.

DRY GOODS.

THE activity which was so confidently expected after the presidential election has not begun to manifest itself, but is still looked for by our dry-goods dealers with considerable confidence; and prices, therefore, do not fall, though domestic goods are beginning to accumulate in the hands of manufacturers' agents. The temporary derangements of the currency, which have been caused by the manipulations of certain great stock speculators in Broad Street, have had something to do with the dullness of business; but the holding back of the grain crop for higher prices has probably been the chief cause. The demand from England for our wheat has been less than had been counted upon; and the West can neither buy goods nor pay what they already owe, unless the farmers can convert their crops into currency. The South is doing better this season in paying up than the West. But as soon as the price of grain falls more will come forward, and business will be better.

In brown sheetings and shirtings the transactions have been small, but prices remain steady. Any large orders would doubtless be filled at a concession of half to a cent a yard.

Bleached goods are quiet but steady. Some considerable sales have been made, in the aggregate, of small lots, for making up assortments; but there has been no quotable differences of rates. The demand has been confined mostly to a few of the more popular makes. The stock in first hands is smaller than usual at this season.

There is a moderate business doing in heavy drills for the home trade, but very little demand for export.

In canton flannels the trade has been active, and prices have advanced full a cent a yard.

Corset jeans, stripes and ticks, apron-checks, and denims and cottonades are dull, and without change in prices.

There is very little doing in printing-cloths; but the stock of gray goods in first hands is comparatively small. Prices are firm.

Prints are in fair demand; but the competition is so great in these goods that it is only the better styles that command good prices. The excellence of our new patterns have rendered purchasers fastidious, and more discrimination is shown in the selection of styles than used to be the case.

Rolled jaconets, cambrics, and silesias are without change. The demand is only moderate. Italian cloths are not in as good demand as they have been; but the trade is steady and prices remain firm.

Muslin de laines are freely sold, particularly the new styles, which are very attractive this season. Prices are steady, and are considered relatively cheaper than any other class of domestic dress-goods.

Woolen goods of all kinds are quiet. Shawls are in fair demand, but only to renew assortments. In cloths the demand is chiefly for the near retail trade, but prices are well maintained. Very limited sales can be made of fancy cassimeres and satinets, the demand being confined to the retail trade; but prices remain firm, and no decline is anticipated before the regular demand from the great clothing-houses commences.

The sales of foreign goods during the week have been on a very limited scale, being confined mostly to the city trade and to the neighboring large towns. The auction-sales have not been large; but they have been well supplied with a good assortment of seasonable goods, which have not gone off altogether to the satisfaction of the importers. The importations are considerably less than they were last year, and for the past fortnight they have been very light. Most of the goods arriving now go into bond.

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THIS corporation will positively close their books on the 20th inst., and they would do it sooner had they not fixed upon that date by advertisement in the newspapers. A number of well-known capitalists have agreed to take all the stock left on the day the books close, so that the required capital to complete this magnificent enterprise has all been secured. Those who desire to obtain the stock at present rates should therefore act promptly. It promises to be one of the safest and best paying investments lately, and perhaps ever, offered on this market. Full particulars will be given at the office of the company in this city. See advertisement, in another column.

WE learn from the recent circular of the Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Company that large subscriptions are making to their stock at par, and it will soon be all taken. Work on the line is proceeding with vigor, and the first division, opening the company's coal to market, will soon be in operation.

The seven per cent. gold bonds of the company are still selling at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and are the cheapest first-class security in the market.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

ASHES.—There has been an improvement in the demand for both Pots and Pearls. The former has ruled steady, and the latter a shade firmer.

BREADSTUFFS.—There has been a fair demand for Flour since our last; but prices have been irregular, and show a decline under more liberal arrivals, a decline in gold, and less favorable news from Europe, the market closing dull and heavy. We have had very unsettled and unsatisfactory Wheat during the past week, the most liberal receipts and less favorable news from Europe, together with a further advance in freights, have given buyers the advantage, and prices show a decline at the close. The market for Spring is dull and heavy. Barley has arrived more freely; but, with a good demand, prices have ruled firm and closed heavy. Barley Malt has been more freely offered and has declined. Oats have been in fair demand, but at variable prices. The receipts have been more liberal, and a decline has been submitted to, closing heavy. Corn has been comparatively quiet and has declined, closing heavy and dull.

BROOM-CORN.—The supply of Common is larger, and this is lower. Choice is firm. Sales at 10@16 cts.

COAL.—The market for Domestic has improved, and is much unsettled. The extreme prices now current greatly restrict business, and we are adding largely to our stock. The very high prices now obtained cannot fail to stimulate miners to great exertion. Sales are now making from yards at $6@11 per ton. Foreign is not plenty, and is in good demand at higher prices.

COFFEE.—Brazil Coffee has not been very active during the past week, the jobbing trade showing a disposition to exercise rather more caution in making their purchases, in view of a moderate consumptive demand. Prices remain about as before; though importers, to effect sales easily, would shade a trifle, particularly on the medium grades. Java continues quiet for want of a desirable supply. West India grades have moved to a moderate extent at former rates. Rio quiets fair to good cargoes Rio, in bond, at 19@21 cts., extreme range for ordinary to fine. Sales of Maracaibo 14½@17 cts. East India quiet at 14½@17 cts. and Laguayra 14½@16½ cts.—all gold.

COTTON.—The weakness noticed at the close of our last report has been more decided during the week now under review; prices gradually but surely working downward, until a decline of 1¼ ct. per pound is established. The demand has been moderate, and in most cases only to supply pressing wants, as shippers receive no encouragement from abroad. Spinners are fairly supplied, or are receiving stock bought at the point of production; while speculators find it difficult to operate, in view of recent failures generating a feeling of distrust among the trade. The receipts have been liberal, and freely pressed for sale from pier; but did not sell with enough rapidity to prevent an accumulation of stock in store. Southern advices from all points are favorable, trade showing much life; and prices, as usual, regulating themselves by the Northern and foreign markets. The receipts were free and the quality improving, the late picked cotton being much superior to that harvested early in the season. Our market closes quiet and heavy on the low grades, but steady on fine qualities, which are scarce. We quote at 24½ cts. for Middling Uplands to 24½@25 cts. for do. New Orleans and Texas.

MOLASSES.—The general demand is still quite moderate, buyers calling for only the very choice qualities of refining and grocery goods. Prices are without decided alteration, but the buyer has rather more advantage. We quote at 86@40 cts. for Centrifugal and Mixed, 40@44 cts. for Clayed, 42@55 cts. for Muscovado, 48@70 cts. for Porto Rico, 48@63 cts. for English Island, and 90@$1 05 for New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Crude Turpentine continues dull and prices are nominal. The supply is extremely light. The 600 or 700 bbls. alluded to in our last review, having arrived here, has been forwarded to Canada on speculative account. Spirits, under a reduced stock, a good steady demand, and favorable news from London, has advanced, sales having been made at from 44½@46½ cts., merchantable and shipping orders, the latter rate for New York bbls., closing firm and in fair demand. Rosins have been comparatively quiet. Prices show a slight falling off, and the market closes dull and heavy. There has been a very good demand for Tar, and the market ruled quite steady.

OILS.—In Crude Fish Oils we have no new feature to note. The demand has been moderate. Prices are $1 15@$1 25 for Whale, and $1 90@$2 for Sperm. Manufactured Oils are inactive and nominal. American Linseed has sold to a fair extent, but at rather easier prices. Sales of 25,000 gallons, at from 94 cts.@$1 for casks and bbls., the lower rate for outside lots. Crushers' price at the close is 96@98 cts. for casks, and 97@99 cts. for bbls. English Oil is nominal. Lard Oil has ruled quite steady, and a fair business was done. We quote at from $1 30@$1 60.

OIL CAKE.—The demand has proved light. The greater firmness in freights check the export inquiry. Sales of Western at $57, currency, and City at $40@47, gold.

PETROLEUM.—The past week we have had a very dull and heavy market for both Crude and Refined, in bond. Prices have declined. The former sold down to 12½ cts., and the latter to 26¾cts., on the spot. The business for the future has been very limited, and the export trade almost at a stand. At the close the market is heavy and dull. In Philadelphia the market ruled just about the same as here.

PROVISIONS.—The market for Pork has been very dull and lifeless during the past week, and values on Mess extremely uncertain. The stock of the packing of 1867-8 has fallen under the control of a combination of dealers, who refuse to sell except at very extreme figures; and a number of "shorts," with maturing contracts at much lower rates, have issued injunctions to prevent the delivery of margins, on the grounds that the "bulls" are in conspiracy to defeat the regular course of trade. Some contracts have been covered at $28 50@$28 87½ cash, and some bought in at auction at $28 50@$29 62½—the latter rate on buyers' option balance of the year. At the close the offerings were at $27 50, seller ten days, but no bids made. The jobbing price has been about $28@$28 12½; but this was far too high for consumers, with the new crop offering quite freely at much lower figures, and as we close everything indicates that the attempt to "corner" Mess has proved a failure, and that the reaction will be heavy. We quote Old Mess (1866-7) at $26; Mess (1867-8) nominal; New Mess (1868-9) $27 50@$27 75; $23 50@$23 75 for Western Prime Mess, which is beginning to accumulate, and rather tends downward; $22 for new Extra Prime; $27 50@$27 75 for City Mess; and $30 for Clear. No operations for future delivery. Beef has been more active, the demand largely from shippers, for repacking into tierces. The old stock is very unsettled, but good lots of new may be quoted at about $14@$17 for Plain Mess, and $16@$20 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been moderately active, and closes at about $27@30 for Prime Mess, and $30@$34 for India Mess. Beef Hams are selling to a fair extent; but have further declined, closing at $20@$22 50 per barrel. Cut Meats are very quiet and more than nominal, though prime old Shoulders would command 11½@11¾ cts. Bacon on the spot is dull, the sales being mostly of City Meat, at about 14@14½ cts. Western Bacon has sold for January delivery at 11½ cts. for Cumberland, and 12½ cts. for Short Rib. Lard is very dull, prices heavy and nominal. We quote at 15@15½ cts. for No 1, 16¼@16¾ cts. for City, 16½ cts. for New Western, and 16¾@17 cts. for Old Stock and Yellow. Rendered. Stock offered for January at 14½ cts., and for February at 14¾ cts.

RICE.—Carolina more plenty, rather dull, and prices lower, closing at about 8¼@9¼ cts. East India is still neglected and merely nominal, at 8¼@8¾ cts., gold, in bond.

SEEDS.—The inquiry is fair for Clover Seed at 12½@13 cts. per lb. Timothy Seed has improved, and is salable at $3@$3 25 per bush. Rough Flaxseed is quiet at $2 60 @$2 65 per bush.

SUGARS.—The demand for Raw Sugars has been unusually moderate, refiners finding no outlet for their production, and refusing to purchase, while the wants of grocers are supplied by a few hundred hhds. per week. Prices are about ¼ ct. lower and very unsettled at the decline. Many importers still talk confidently, and refuse to offer their stocks; but, with considerable quantities known to be coming from Cuba, and the early day at which the new crop New Orleans may be expected, has a depressing influence. We quote at 11¼@11¾ cts. for Fair to Good Refining, 11¾@12¼ cts. for Fair to Good Grocery, and 12¾ cts. for No. 12 Box Dutch Standard. Refined are dull and rather heavy at 15¼@15¾ cts. for Powdered, Granulated, and Crushed, 14½@14¾ cts. for Soft White, 13½@14 cts. for Yellow, and 14½@ 14¾ cts. for Extra C.

TALLOW.—The demand for this staple has been light, owing to the less favorable news from Europe; and prices have declined and closed lower. Sales of 300,000 lbs., at 11½@11¾ cts., cash.

WOOL.—The election being over, we look for a turn to the market for all descriptions of Wool; but the severe stringency in the money market has prevented the realization of these expectations. Trade has been decidedly dull. Buyers are scarce, preferring to wait a favorable change in money matters previous to increasing their stocks. Some holders have shown a disposition to yield, and in some cases have made slight concessions, for the sake of realising; while others continue firm, believing that the present pressure must be of short duration, and a fair Fall trade at present rates will follow. The demand for all grades has been very light, and only to supply immediate wants. We quote (cash) as follows: Domestic Fleeces at 86@43 cts. for Native and ¼ Merino; 43@45 cts. for ½ and ¾ do., 45@50 cts. for full-blood Merinos, and 50@55 cts. for Saxony Fleeces; 30@36 cts. for No. 1 Pulled, 40@42 cts. for Superfine do., and 45@49 cts. for Extra do.; 22@28 cts. for common Unwashed California, 30@35 cts. for Fine do.; 34@35 cts. for coarse, medium, and fine Texas; and American Combing at 50@55 cts. We quote Foreign as follows: South American at 32@35 cts. for Common Washed, 28@37 cts. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino, 36@38 cts. for Washed Buenos Ries, 20@24 cts. for Unwashed Creole, 26@33 cts. for Washed Cordova, 28@30 cts. for Unwashed Valparaise, 32@35 cts. for Common Washed Montevideo, 38@42 cts. for Unwashed Cape Good Hope, 30@40 cts. for Washed East India, 14@16 cts. for Unwashed African, 19@22 cts. for do. Mexican, 26@30 cts. for Unwashed Smyrna, 35@45 cts. for Washed do., and 25@28 cts. for Unwashed Syrian.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1868.

The following are the wholesale cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods at this market. The quotations are believed to be the latest and most accurate, especially reported to The Independent for these columns, and are more full than those of any other newspaper in the city. Merchants in every part of the country can, by reference to these quotations, ascertain the exact value of any article of Dry Goods they desire to purchase, and can thus buy their goods as cheaply as the largest jobbing merchant, ten times the size, in this city. The subscription price of this paper is only $4 per year, and is cheap at twice the money. Any one who will send us a list of the goods he wishes to purchase, and the amount he desires to expend, can have the same carefully selected and forwarded to him by express, C. O. D., by addressing a letter to the publishers of The Independent, 5 Beekman street, New York. Any boy or girl who will send us a nice short letter, with a good address, shall receive a sample copy of the *Riverside Magazine for Young People*, in order that they may see how they like it. Send to HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, 459 Broome street, New York.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15	Lowell	11
Merrimack, F	14	Wamsutta	11
Pacific	13	Allen's Extra	11
Pacific, Extra	14	Allen's	10
Atlantic, A	14½	Allen's, R	9
" H	13½	Allen's, D	8
" V	13	Allen's, O	7
" W	12¼	Allen's, P	6½
" N	10¾	Allen's, S	6
Allen's, F	12¼	Allen's, T	5½
Allen's, G	12	Allen's, U	5
Allen's, I	11½	Allen's, X	4½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	16	Hartford	12½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11¾
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	14½	Pocasset, L	14½
Lawrence, E	13¾	" C	11¾
" F	14	Pepperell, E	14
" G	13	" O	13
" H	11	" R	11
Pacific, Extra	15¾	" W	10
" H	15	" 4-4	9¾
" W	14	" 10-4	23¾
Atlantic, A	16	Boot, G	12¾
" H	15¾	" O	12¾
" V	14	" R	11¾
" W	10¾	Appleton, A	15¾
Superior, XXL	14	Lacconia, H	15¾
Shawmut, S	14½	" O	13
Agawam, E	13	" R	12
Stark, A	16	" W	11
Massachusetts	12	Lyman, E	14
" BB	12	" G	13
" E	10	" R	12
Indian Head	16	Utica	10
" R	14	Tremont, C	14
Exeter, A	13	Imitat Orchard, A	16
" S	12	" C	13¾
Medford	14	" B	12½
Augusta	14	" W	11½
" T	12¾	Great Falls, H	15
Gilson	16	" E	13½
Pittsfield, A	13	" W	12½
Kennebec	10¾	" S	11½
Everett, AA	14	Cabot, A	14
Shannon	14	" W	13
Bedford, R	10¾	Dwight, A	14½
Conesto Co, E	9¾	" X	11¾

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	35	Dwight	18
" 4-4	33¾	Ballou & Son	14½
Tuscarora	30	" 7-8	12
Williamsville	30	Lonsdale	17
Bates	18	" Cambric	25
White Rock	17	Hill	17
Forestdale	16	Bartlett	15½
Indian River, XX	13¾	" 33-inch	13½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	13¼
Attawaugan, XX	12¾	James St'm Mills	15½
" XX	11	" 38-inch	16½
Masonville	17	" 31-inch	15½
Blackstone	15	Great Falls, E	14
Hope	14½	" S	11
Langdon	14	" C	15½
" 45-inch	19	" 45-inch	16
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	13
Wauregan	17	Waltham	13½
Pepperell	30	" 42-inch	15½
"	28	"	46
"	50	" 10-4	56
Utica	25	Franklin M'f'g Co	15½
"	23¾	Bay Mills	30
"	21	Putnam, A	15
Boot, R	10½	" E	14
" W	13	Green, G	13
Androscoggin	18	Amoskeag	13½
Canoe	8¾	"	16

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	26
York	23	" BB	22
Blue Hill	18	" AA	17
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	15
Oakland	20	Leyleton, Brown	22
Working Man	25	Columbian	20
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	23	Whittenton, A	19
York	23½	" B	17
Uncasville	15½	" C	15
American	15	Eagle	13
Hamilton	22¼	Thorndike	20
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	28	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	22
Amoskeag, A. C. A	23	Hamilton, Regular	23
" A	25	Willow Brook	20
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	20	Lewiston, Extra	20
" D	19	Hampden, CC	20
Conestoco	25	Pearl River	20
" Extra	30	Pittsfield	16
Swift River	17		

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	12½	Pepperell	15
Laconia	14	Bates	14
Naumkeag Sattens	16	Indian Orchard	12¾
New Market	13¾	Everett	14

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	18	Appleton	18
Pepperell	18	Tremont	16
Laconia	19	Augusta	16
Stark, A	17	Pittsfield	14½

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	19
Hamilton	18–21	Spragues	18
Manchester	18–21	Armures	21–23½

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton	20	Ellerton T	17½
Iacosta	19	" P	22
Pemberton, C	23	Amerkeag	14
" A	25	Nashua	18

CARPETS.

Brussels, Velvets, and Tapestry Brussels.

Just received, English Body Brussels, Velvets, and Tapestry Brussels, in new designs, from the manufactories of Jno. Crossley & Sons, Halifax & Brinton, and Lewis Kidderminster. For sale at reduced prices at retail.

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Each Bond is for $1,000, or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1st and Aug. 1st, in New York or London, at the option of the holder.

The road runs from Rockford, in Northern Illinois, to St. Louis—a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, etc., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal-lands—of which it has 20,000 acres, containing a HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling-stock and property of every sort.

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Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

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Thirty-Year Six Per Cent.

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They bear Six per cent. interest per annum in gold, AND BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE EXPRESSLY MADE "PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN."

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The greater portion of the Loan is now in the hands of steady investors; and it is probable that before many months, when the Road is completed and the Loan closed, THE BONDS WILL BE EAGERLY SOUGHT FOR AT THE HIGHEST RATES.

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Nearly FIVE HUNDRED MILES of the Road are now built, and the grading is well advanced on two hundred and fifty miles additional.

THE THROUGH LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT will be completed by the middle of next year, when the overland travel will be very large.

The local business alone, upon the completed portion, is so heavy and so advantageous that the gross earnings are MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION IN GOLD PER MONTH, of which 25 per cent. only is required for operating expenses.

The net profit upon the Company's business on the completed portion is about double the amount of annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon, and will yield A SURPLUS OF NEARLY A MILLION IN GOLD, after expenses and interest are paid—even if the through connection were not made.

The best lands, the richest mines, together with the largest settlement and nearest markets lie along this portion of the Pacific Railroad, and the FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS thereon will be proportionally great.

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